INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHM. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

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VOL. XVIII NO. 74— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR SUMMONED TO DELHI.

—:o:—

More Repression Or Negotiations For Settlement?

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Muslims' Rally To Mahatma's Call.

"GOD IS WITH US."

Gandhiji Confident Of Success Of Movement.

Mahatmaji and his party of Satyagraha volunteers reached Broach on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Abbas Tyabjee met Gandhiji at Broach and accompanied the party till they got into the boats to cross the Nerbuda.

Gandhiji reaches Ankleshwar by Wednesday night and starts for Surat on Thursday morning.

Speaking at Broach Mahatma ji said that he believed that God was with the movement and he was confident of its success.

"If I were Viceroy I would give the Muslim all that they wanted". He had that nothing but love for Muslims.

Bombay Congress volunteers came in for attention at the hands of the police on Wednesday. A number of volunteers were arrested and; it is alleged, roughly handled.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU CONFERS WITH MAHATMAJI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, March 26.

Great enthusiasm prevails here on the arrival of Mahatmaji. The Sevashram was the scene of pilgrimage to-day. People are arriving in large numbers to see Mahatmaji. The arrangements in the Sevashram were be far superior to those during the journey in this District.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Abbas Tayabji arrived here this morning

Though the public meeting was announced to be held at 3.30 p.m. people began to pour in two hours before and the pandal which was specially erected was overcrowded. About 20,000 people attended the meeting, the number of ladies being about 2,000 .

Five volunteers came to-day from Sindh asking Mahatmaji to include their names, one of them being member of the Sukkur. Municipality and pleader. Amongst the rest were two merchants, one teacher and one Government servant. They were asked by Mahatmaji to go to the Gujarat Vidyapith for training and then to join the batch when ordered.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the meeting said he was not to win Swaraj either by the aid of only Hindus or Muslims or Parsis if God was not to help. In the Congress at Lahore though he said he had no reasons to believe that there was proper atmosphere for civil disobedience, he had some sort of feeling in his mind that God was with this movement and so he started the movement. Further he said though Maulana Shaukat Ali was not with him at present he was sure to join him in a few days because he was honest and had no enmity against any community. Concluding he said his heart was saying that he was born to end this system of Government, and, those who pay salt tax were traitors to the country.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU MEETS MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Gandhiji At Broach.

BROACH, Mar. 26.

Addressing a large public meeting this evening at Broach Mahatma Gandhi said that the Satyagrahi would fight in the name of God. He had told an American press representative at Lahore that he saw no signs anywhere in the country for starting civil disobedience. Now he said if he did not start civil disobedience there would be no other time for it in the futre. He must make use of whatever capacities he was endowed with. He asked for help from Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and even Englishmen.

By sending an Englishman to carry his letter to the Viceroy he wanted to show that he did not harbour any in-will towards Englishmen. If he was Viceroy he would give as many seats to Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians as they liked. Congress had decided not to accept communal settlement which was no acceptable to any community. All were Indians in the Congress Camp, though they followed different religions.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here to-day to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

CREATING FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE FOR SETTLEMENT.

The "Khilafat" publishes the following from a special correspondent:—

The sudden departure on Tuesday evening of Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay for Delhi, has given rise to much speculation. It is understood that one more effort is being made in Delhi to induce Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to abandon Civil Disobedience and join the Round Table Conference. It is believed that, after the proposed repeal of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Congressmen may be prevailed upon to see that Government have created a favourable atmosphere for negotiation. In this connection it is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will also be released.

GOVERNOR TO CONFER WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

Departure For Delhi.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Bombay for Delhi on Tuesday evening.

The departure of the Governor is evidently to confer with H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the Mahatma's Satyagraha campaign.

Progress Of National Pilgrimage.

—:o:—

	Morning	Evening.
Friday, 28th	(Asvinikumar Rd.)	Umrachhi.
Saturday, 29th	Erthan	Bhatgam
Sunday, 30th	Achharan	Delad.
Monday 31st	Gandhiji's Silence.	

"BLACK & TANS" METHODS

—:o:—

Alternative To Cooperation.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Writing in the columns of the "Daily Herald" under the caption, "Shall We Lose India," Major Graham Pole says: The only solution of the Indian problem is mutual co-operation between Britain and India on the basis of a free Commonwealth of Nations. To this there is only one alternative and that is the rule of India by Black and Tans with their counterparts of strikes, bombs, murders and repression, until Britain is forced to yield as she was forced to yield in Ireland.—Free Pdess Beam Service.

"IF I WERE MADE VICEROY."

—:o:—

Would Give Muslims Seats As They Liked.

BROACH, Mar. 26.

Addressing the gathering, Mahatmaji said, the movement of Satyagraha could be conducted only if we have blessings of the Almighty. How are we to get the blessings. If we want to keep God with us, we must have self-purification and sacrifice. There could be no Satyagraha worth the name if we lack in these two qualities. I believe that two Muslims are with me and I have got their blessings. I confess that I feel that Maulana Shaukat Ali is not by my side this time. But I believe he will come with me once again because my heart is pure. So long he was keeping me in his pocket. But now I shall keep the Ali Brothers in my pocket if I am truthful. I do not want to advertise my friendship with the Muslims but it is in my heart. I want my voice to reach the Britishers and let them know that I am out to end the present system.

MUSLIM FRIENDS.

The second quesion my Muslim friend asked was that how may seats will I give to them. if I am made the Viceroy. I would say let Muslims take as many seats as they liked. Assigning them seats is a task which I am quite incapable. Even the Congress has declared that no decision regarding a particular community which is not satisfactory to that particular community will be acceptable to the Congress. When all communities are satisfied, then alone we will have Swaraj.

TRAITORS TO INDIA.

Regarding Salt Tax, Mahatmaji said Hindus and Muslims have to pay equally the salt tax. Those Hindus and Muslims who pay the salt tax, will be traitors to the very salt of their country. Do Muslims as well as the Hindus not like to get rid of this obnoxious tax. He hoped that all communities will help him and of course he had already the help of God.

Gandhiji and party leaves this evening for Ankleswar. The Party will cross the river Narbuda by

(Continued on Page 8.)

SURAT PATELS RESIGN.

—:o:—

Bardoli Women Join Gandhiji's Army.

The Secretary, Surat District Congress Committee writes:—

The following Patels have resigned in Bardoli Taluka:—

Village Puni, Khushalbhai; Patel: Belgha, Bamna Telia: Godha, Devabhai Parshottam; Rajpara, Jumba, Madhavji Patel.

The Patel of Ninatna was called by the Mamlatdar on the March 19, in order to verify his resignation but the Patel replied that the resignation was valid and that he had no time to see him.

The total number of volunteers so far enrolled at Bardoli is 408 including 47 women.

"YEARNING TO MEET HIM."

—:o:—

SHAUKAT ALI & GANDHIJI.

The "Khilafat" writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi had written about Maulana Shaukat Ali that he had thrown him out of his pocket. In reply to this Maulana Shaukat Ali has written: "I kept Mahatmaji to my bosom for ten years. He himself jumped out of my pocket. I am now poor and helpless and am yearning to meet him."

PUNJAB'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

INFORMAL CONFERENCE

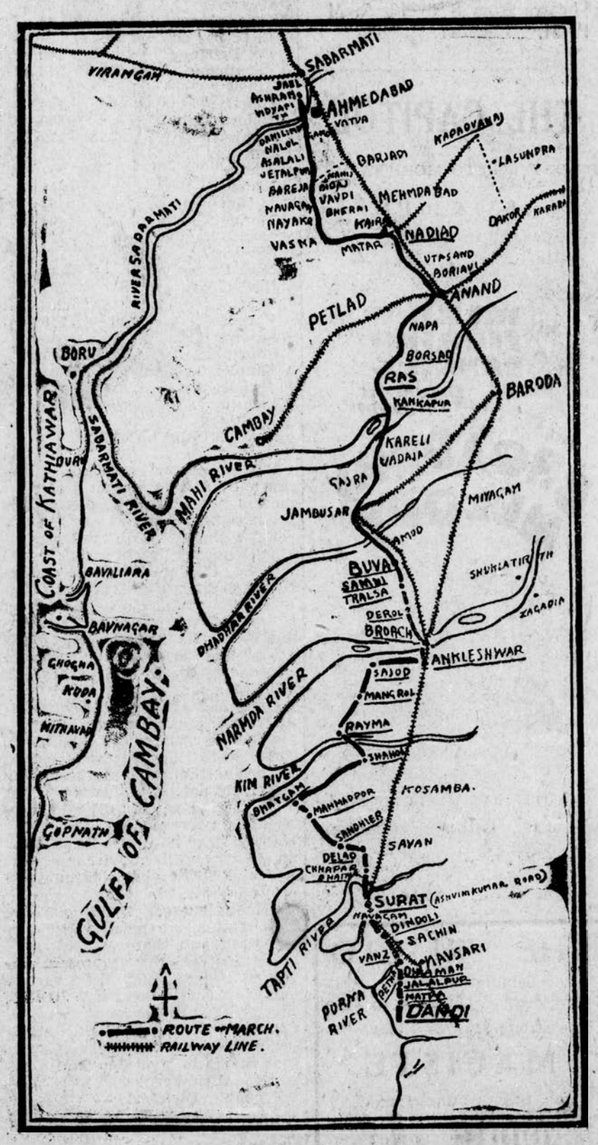
Rival Political Parties Urged To Bury Differences.

LAHORE, March 25.

To consider the situation arising out of Mahatmaji's Civil Disobedience Campaign and to decide on a plan of action in the Punjab, a representative informal conference of National workers of the province was held in Bradlaugh Hall. A large number of Muslim and Sikh workers of the province were also present. Appeals were made by the leaders of different parties to bury their differences and prepare to offer united front to the bureaucracy at this critical period of the national struggle for freedom.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Mahatmaji on his having launched Satyagraha, assuring the All-India Congress Committee of full support from the Punjab and authorising the Provincial Congress Committee to set up a sub-committee of seven to carry on the work of Satyagraha independently of the Congress. Eighty persons were enrolled as volunteers at the meeting.—Free Press.

ROUTE OF MAHATMA'S MARCH



SEVERAL CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN CITY.

Police Sergeants Indulge In Indiscriminate Assaulting.

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATORS DISTURBED

(Through B. P. C. C.)

The sustained day-to-day propaganda of the National "Militia" seems to have got on the nerves of the Bombay Police. On Wednesday evening several detachments of the National "Militia" who were on their usual rounds were once again disturbed by police sergeants. Near the Girgaum Portuguese Church one volunteer was arrested even without a warning and marched off to some police stations. As soon as the information reached the Congress Office Mr. Abid Ali, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., hurried to the spot with some friends and then visited successively the Lamington Road, Gamdevi and Girgaum Police stations to get some information about the arrested volunteers but in vain.

Soon after this incident another party of national volunteers was disturbed by the police at Grant Road. In spite of the fact that the volunteers were standing on the footpath and every precaution was taken to see that the traffic was not interrupted one sergeant very rudely and peremptorily asked the speaker to get away. When inquired the reason why they were asked to move on the sergeant arrested him instead of replying. Nothing daunted, another volunteer of the batch took the place and he was also arrested. In this manner a number of arrests were made of successive speakers. The police seeing that there is continuous flow of speakers stopped the process of arrest and moved away and the volunteers continued their work.

A third batch of the National "Militia" was assaulted by sergeants near the West End Cinema and some passers-by also received injuries. A number of sergeants indiscriminately pounced upon the volunteers and particularly attacked the person carrying the National Flag.

Mr. Meherally who was in another part of the city engaged in similar propaganda was soon on the scene and continued the meeting. He said that he was glad that the police also had recognised the very useful and effective work of the National "Militia" and by beating and arresting the volunteers they had paid the most eloquent tribute to their work.

The "Militia" men then marched in a procession to the Congress House where a number of people including a Muslim gentleman who were eye-witnesses to the unprovoked assault on peaceful volunteers enrolled themselves as Satyagrahis.

ROUGHLY HANDLED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

Mr. Rajah's Statement.

Mr. H. D. Rajah writes:—

After attending to the G. I. P. Railway strike relief work, I was going in a car through Lamington Road to Girgaon when I found a crowd of people and the volunteers of the Congress standing opposite to Lamington Road Police Station. I was called by Volunteers and I inquired as to what was the matter. I was informed that six volunteers had been arrested and taken in police custody. I immediately stopped, pacified the crowd and began to address them on the footpath. Immediately one Sergeant came, caught me by the neck and pushed me against the doors of the street shops. He was followed up by two more sergeants, and they caught me, dragged me along the road, and pushed me against a taxi standing near the Imperial Cinema. The Volunteers followed, and I again addressed the crowd at Girgaon back Road corner. Again I was pushed from there. One sergeant caught me by the arm and my wrist watch is missing. While they were dragging me, I said, "Arrest me, and beat me if you like." One sergeant caught hold of my shirt and tore it. The Volunteers and myself then went to the Congress house. The attitude of Volunteers was splendid throughout and the police deserve the highest condemnation for interfering with the procession and handling us severely.

"WANTON DESTRUCTION OF SALT"

—:o:—

A Symbol.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. C Rajagopalachari at the Congress House on Tuesday evening:—

"When we were at Dandi yesterday we saw officers of the Government and their employees busy raking up the salt deposits so that there may be none left for Gandhiji and his volunteers to pick up. In the Madras coast also every year Nature deposits beautiful white crystaline salt over a vast area of 30 miles extent. If gathered and sold in the market it would be more than a crore wirth of salt every year. But the Government guards it like the dog in the manger and lets the rains wash the salt down every year because they do not want the salt monopoly to be disturbed, and they themselves do not want this salt. This wanton destruction of salt is but a symbol of the adopted policy towards India. Just as they do not allow spontaneous salt to be used by the people and destroy it lest they should gather it, so also the natural deposits of manliness and tradition of self-reliance are continually being destroyed by the present system of Government so that the people may not utilise them. Wherever manliness exhibits itself the policy is so to say to rake it up and destroy it so that it may not grow. We must put an end to this policy of destruction."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET. MAY.

New York, Mar. 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	15.60
To-day's Opening Rate	15.60
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	15.80
Difference	+.20

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.19
To-day's Opening Rate	3.18
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	3.12
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation Rs. 265

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Mar. 26.			
Silver Ready	19	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	5	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 26.			
1st Settlement	44	10	0
2nd Settlement	44	4	0
Hajar	54	7	0

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SIREN WHO LOVED HER MAN!

A human story of human people —a picture that will appeal to every father, mother, wife or sweetheart — A dialogue production of amazing power, beauty and charm.

with HENRY DANIEL
Pathé Picture
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561
"Pathe Audio Review", A magazine in sound colours.
Pathe Super Gazette will also be shown
TIMES OF SHOWING:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMENCING FROM

NEXT SATURDAY

A Suresh screen classic

Kindread

OF

the Dust

"MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION"

Suresh Film Company's Attractive Picture.

A photo-drama depicting a tense drama of two souls of the same dust-once bound by an oath of allegiance, of blood relationship set one against the other by a war-dazed woman in whose ear Satan in the flesh of her father pours poison of low vulgar morals.

Apply for Booking at Messrs. N. C. MOMEYA & Co., Managing Agents, Suresh Film Ltd., Dadar, Bombay 14.

Beautiful and Attractive plot with hair-raising stunts and extraordinary fights, fine location, etc.

will be shown from

SATURDAY THE 29TH

AT

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD

AMUSEMENTS.

Positively-The Last Two Days only!

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

Though packed audiences every day in every show is the order of the day, yet the Management have decided **NOT** to repeat this picture for the third week

Noah's Ark
Noah's Ark
Noah's Ark

To-day and To-morrow only! Book your Seats in advance to avoid the tremendous rush for the last Two days.

TWO SHOWS DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S.T.)

NEXT SATURDAY!

Universal All-Talking, Singing, Musical Picture.

COLLEGE LOVE

At The

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

The House where you can perfectly hear all the Sentences and all the words of the Dialogue.

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.

SUNDAY—30-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

Sadhavi Mirabai

Mrs. HIRABAI WILL ACT AS SADHWI MIRABAI.
SPECIAL PLAY—CHARITY PLAY—SPECIAL PLAY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY—29-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

"SAUBHADRA"

Mrs. HIRABAI WILL ACT AS SUBHADRA

Tickets can be booked from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

Excelsior Theatre

6.30 and 10 p. m.
The Strangest of all Love Stories:
COME ACROSS
A Universal Picture in 7 Reels.
WITH
TALKING
Featuring an all-Star Cast including the Screen's Fascinating Beauty:
LINA BASQUETTE
and the Popular
REED HOWES

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

A SONG OF LOVERS PUT TO PICTURES.

SERENADE

featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Love Story Set to Music.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

presents

"SAFETY LAST"

Booking at Rose & Co.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
DYNAMIC DRAMA
ROLLICKING COMEDY
"LOVE LAUGHS"
AT
LOCKSMITHS"
Sensational Film of the season

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY

At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Far and away the greatest of all Talking, Singing Pictures.

Book Your Seats Early.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The strong Man of the World
MACISTE
in the thrilling drama
JUDITH AND HOLLOPHERNES
Drama of love, vengeance and Amazing Thrills!

LEWIS & JONES WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

—:o:—

Government Securities.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 20.

Since we last reported on the 6th March, the Stock Exchange has been open on six occasions.

Market conditions remain quiet apart from some activity, mainly professional, in 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper. The settlement just completed again showed a big "short" interest and holders of ready paper secured up to seven annas difference for the fortnight.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan at Rs 100/5 and 6 per cent Bonds have also been in request with sellers reserved. Local Money conditions have not eased sufficiently to encourage speculative buying of securities to any extent but we look for better markets in a month or two, particularly as the yield on Indian Sterling Stocks tends to become less attractive.

The Bank of England rate has been further reduced to 3-1/2 per cent.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper (taxable)	66-14	4.74
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable)	90- 2	5.23
4 p.c. 1934-37 (taxable)	89- 4	5.18
4 p.c. 1960-70 (taxable)	76- 8	4.89
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 (taxable)	94-14	5.23
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 (taxable)	96- 0	4.97
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	97-15	4.93
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	94-13	4.93
5 p.c. 1939-44 (taxable)	98- 0	4.90
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	99-14	5.04
5 p.c. 1945-55 (taxfree)	100- 5	4.98
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	100- 6	4.85
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	101- 1	5.18
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	101-15	5.09
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan (taxfree)	104-14	5.48

COTTON MILLS.

Generally speaking, the market tendency in Cotton Mill shares has been steady. There does not appear to be any great anxiety on the part of investors to acquire shares although there is some quiet enquiry for the sounder stocks, which are in short supply. Such shares as Finlay Rs. 86/4 and Sassoon Silk Rs. 57/8 are worth locking away whenever obtainable.

Business for the May account opened to-day and closes for the April account on the 31st inst.

We quote:—

Ahmedabad Adv.	317 8
Bombay Dyeing	777 8
Century Mills	227 8
Central India	463 12
Colaba	135 0
Crescent	86 14
Currimbhoy	80 0
E. D. Sassoon	0-8-6
Eb. Pabaney	120 0
Fazulbhoy	518 12
Finlay	86 4
Gokak	180 0
Indore Malwa	350 0
Kohinoor	172 8
Lakshmi	1325 0
Madhavji	24 0
Maneckji Pet.	800 0
M. Sassoon	50 0
Morarji	400 0
Model Nagpur	30 0
Mysore	130 0
New City	45 0
New Great	185 0
Pearl	258 12
Phoenix	340 0
Sassoon Silk	55 8
Sholapur	1575 0
Simplex	17 8
Swadeshi	378 12
Vishnu	2215 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rather quieter conditions have prevailed in this section and price movements indicate a good deal of profit taking.

Bank shares: The gradual sagging tendency in Imperial Banks now Rs. 1235 and Rs. 367/8 respectively is difficult to explain. The investment return on the former is now 6.45 per cent. tax free. India Banks have small sellers and are a shade lower at Rs. 89/4 with Barodas at Rs. 76 and Centrals at Rs. 15/2 x.d.

Easterns have been in request at Rs. 75 x.d. but shares are scare.

Railway shares: Business in these shares has become a matter of negotiation, the market being extremely narrow. Buyers of G. I. P. Rails had to pay Rs. 86 and Tuptis have improved to Rs. 66/8 Sialkots have buyers at Rs. 88 with no shares on offer. Larkanas were sold at Rs. 87 and Hoshiarpurs are wanted at Rs. 70.

Cement shares: Quotations in this section are mostly easier on the week and there appears little investment enquiry at present. Investors should study the various balance sheets coming forward shortly. It will be found that the Cement Industry is quietly building up a sound financial basis and that shares in good Companies will pay for their keep.

Probable Dividends:—

Indian Cement Rs. 17/8 per share, last year Rs. 20.

Sahabad Rs 10 per share, last year Rs. 7.

Bundi As. 12 per share final, making Rs. 1/4 for year, last year As. 12.

We quote:—

Bundi	15 14 0
Gwalior	81 4 0
Indian	251 4 0
Shahabad	145 0 0
Katni Ordy.	177 8 0
Katni 1st Pref.	98 0 0
Katni 2nd Pref.	99 0 0
United	51 0 0
Katni Defd.	645 0 0
P. P. Cement Ord.	10 14 0
P. P. Cement Pref.	9 12 0

Iron & Steel shares: Tata Issues continue a dull spot and there appears little public interest in either Ordy. or Defd. shares. It will be interesting to see how the speculators in Defd. shares manage to liquidate their large holdings.

Business in Tata 2nd Pref. around Rs. 65 continues in fair volume. We quote:—

Ordy.	....	45 6	0
Defd.	....	303 12	0
1st Pref.	....	130 8	0
2nd Pref.	....	65 0	0

Manganese shares: Quotations in Manganese Issues still tend downward. The Shivrajpur Balance Sheet just issued although showing a sound intrinsic position provided stocks can be liquidated, clearly indicates poor trading conditions. There appears no incentive to buy either C.I.M. or Shivrajpur meantime.

Electric Supply shares: Prices of shares here show little change since we last reported.

A good line of Karachi Elec. changed hands around Rs. 141/1. Hyderabads are on offer at Rs. 136 and Ahmedabads at Rs. 120 both small lots). The Surat Elec. Report makes good reading and the Ordy. dividend is again increased to 7 per cent (taxfree).

Hydro-Electric shares: Erratic movements, both upwards and downwards have been seen in this section and there has been some good investment buying. Andhras are called Rs. 660 after 695. Hydros Rs. 1193/12 after Rs. 1240. Tata Powers Rs. 531/4 after Rs. 590. The Pref. shares are very steady.

Bombay Trams close 130 after Rs. 133/12 with the Pref. Rs. 61/8. Telephones have been outstanding with a rise to Rs. 56 C.D. on the latest report which indicate further healthy progress. The dividend has been raised by 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. (taxfree).

The 8-1/2 per cent. Debs. are Rs. 52/4 and constituents are reminded that the option to convert into Ordys. shares should be exercised before 30th June this year. Otherwise interest runs at 6-1/2 per cent as from 1st January 1931.

Engineering shares: Alcocks are distributing a dividend of Rs. 7-1/2 per cent. for 1929 compared with 6 per cent for 1928. Considering the depressed condition of trade the results reflect credit on all concerned and the Balance Sheet position is a strong one. The shares close at Rs. 256/4.

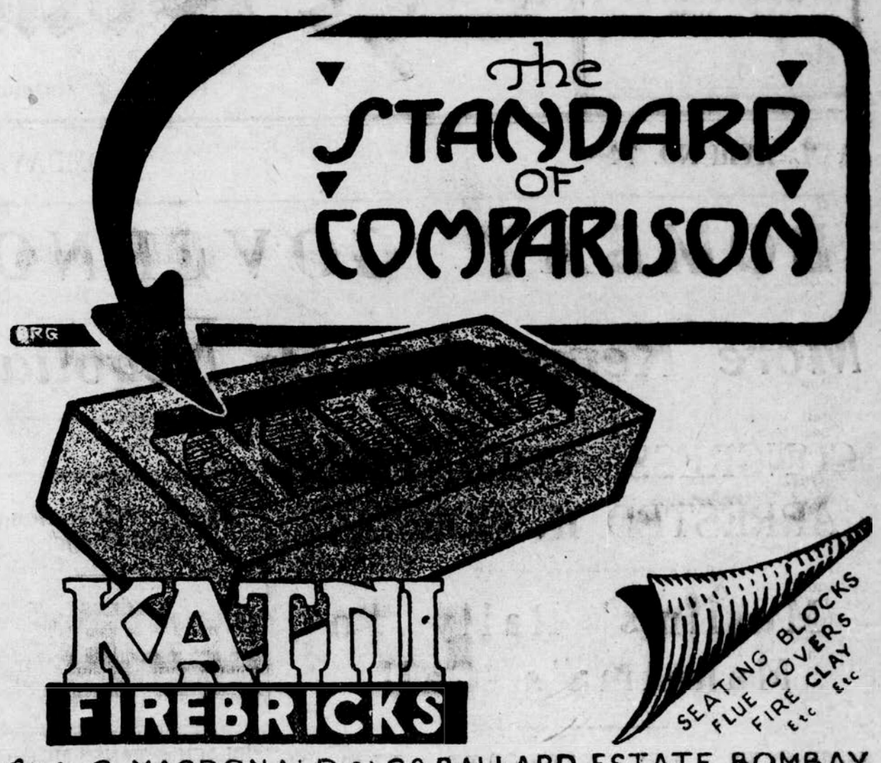
Shipping Shares: Bombay Steams have improved to Rs. 185 and should go higher but Scindias have eased to Rs. 8.

Insurance shares: Business in this section is quiet excepting for a good enquiry for New Indias around Rs. 17 which are moderately valued.

Bombay Burma Old have again eased to Rs. 667/8 with the partly paid at Rs. 248/12. The latter yield 6.8 per cent. taxfree on the basis of last year's dividend.

Rubber shares: Increases to London Stocks are on a smaller scale this week as follows:—

Stock of rubber in London	66,885
Increase on week	467
Stock of rubber in Liverpool	30,349
Increase on week.	192 Tons.



Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

COTTON SENTIMENT CHANGED.

—:o:—

Position Healthier.

AMERICANS

During the week, the Final American Cotton Ginning Report was issued, which showed the quantity ginned in running bales at 14,545,000 which, translated into 500 lbs. bales, amounted to 14,821,000, or approximately 100,000 bales below the Government's last Crop Estimate, state Messrs. Langley and Co. in the weekly report dated 24th instant.

As we mentioned last week, with sentiment having changed, any factor favouring the bull side would be likely to result in a further advance, and on the week, prices have advanced in New York 80 points for the near position and about 50 for the forward, Liverpool being 35 and 22 points respectively The advance in the near position is, we understand, due to the fear that the Farm Board may demand tenders against the May position, and as it is reported that the quantity of untenderable cotton this year is much greater compared to previous years, it caused a further heavy buying movement in the May position.

Whilst we feel that the position of the market is now much healthier than it has been for some time past, and that the feeling of pessimism has been to a very great extent removed, we think that for the time being present prices very nearly discount the present position and that anything over 16 cents for the new crops is likely to cause fears of little or no reduction of acreage.

We, therefore, consider it advisable to follow the advance with caution, as we look for some reaction, but we feel that on any good set-backs it is advisable to work on the constructive side.

BOMBAY

In our market, we have not followed the advance to the full extent, with the result that our parity has widened, and unless a material decline on the other side occurs we expect a further widening in the parity owing to the close proximity of the tender-period of the Broach Contract.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Khandesh	90 Bales
Central India	1,636 Bales
Barsi-Nugger	1,442 Bales
Hyderabad Gaorani	304 Bales
Berar	977 Bales
Cent. Provinces	2,319 Bales
Dhollera	1,545 Bales
Rajputana	443 Bales
Sind-Punjab	62 Bales
Broach	3,734 Bales
Cotton	12,552 Bales
Wheat	2,139 Cwts.
Linseed	18,245 Cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	420 Cwts
Gingellyseeds	697 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	20 Cwts.
Groundnuts	5,200 Cwts.
Castorseeds	5,084 Cwts.
Rice	7,706 Cwts
Myrabollams	2,094 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	7,360 Cwts.
Gram	3,827 Cwts.
Joowar	502 Cwts.
Maize	67 Cwts.
Barley	32 Cwts.
Bajree	1,275 Cwts.
Coal	3,598 Tons

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 25.

Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, per lb. Spot Sellers 7-13/16.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 26.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Selling 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 April
Banks Buying Mos 1/16 1/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137.
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 31/32 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 25th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 25th inst.
London/Belgium 24.880 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.11, 24th inst. £4.4.10, 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 24th inst. 19 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8, 24th inst. 19 7/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43, 24th inst. 42 3/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/16 per cent. 24th inst 2 1/4 per cent. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/4 per cnt. 24th inst 2 1/4 per cent 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, Rs. 25.

Java Sugar C & F. Calcutta Mar/Apl. per cwt Sellers 10/1-1/2.

Java Sugar C & F. Calcutta Jul/Sept. per cwt Nominal 10/6.

Java Sugar C & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec per cwt Sellers 10/7-1/2

Java Sugar C & F. Bombay Mar/Apl. per cwt Sellers 10/2-1/2

Java Sugar C & F Karachi. Mar/Apl. per cwt Sellers 10/2-1/2.

COFFEE NEW YORK.

New York, March 25.

Coffee, Fair, Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-1/8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL.	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS'	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,672
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85[illegible]
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	17,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP.	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£96
To Marseilles and back	£106	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apl.	Dumra ..	8,427
4th Apl.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £58	£105
	C £56	£ [illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	31st ,,
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	10th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr.	18th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
26 Mar.	Kildonan*	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
28 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
29 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi
31 Mar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porbunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
2 Apr.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
7 Apr	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tokushima ,,	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	,, ,,	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	1 000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	26 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	...	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	10 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22019	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1676.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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Only drop a card to get a copy of
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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar. Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136 497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allanabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park. Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur	Rae Bareli
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Sardoi
Deoband.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank Limited

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay) Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application
A.G. GRAY
Manager

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V Mehta, Esq M A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda
Mr. Manilal G. Nanawati, B A LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba Baroda State, Baroda
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation in terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal, when on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THAT Zam-Buk is the most marvellous remedy ever discovered for piles is proved by its thousands of successful cures.
Maybe you are a victim to piles. Perhaps you know the extraordinary weakening effect, the constant loss of blood and suffer endless hours of torture through the itching agonising pains. But never lose hope—never submit to operation when Zam-Buk is ready to cure.
This grand herbal balm has an astringent influence on the inflamed swollen parts. It soothes the cruel pain, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer and, persevered with, brings sure and permanent relief.
NATURE'S GREATEST HEALER
Use Zam-Buk for cuts, burns, scalds and other injuries. Also for eczema, ulcers, ringworm and other skin troubles as well as for piles. Zam-Buk is purely herbal and FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS. Re. One and Rs. 2-4 per box Of medicine vendors everywhere.
Zam-Buk

INSURANCE.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p. a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

THE Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents.
For particulars pleas write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
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70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

I.V. 8a.

The Famous
Beauty Cream
FRESH youthful beauty comes from the regular use of Ven-Yusa. This famous, *non-greasy* cream, through its rare Oxygen property, puts new life into jaded tissues. It makes the skin wonderfully soft and as smooth as satin. Prickly heat, dry skin, sunburn, discoloration and other evil climatic effects are prevented by Ven-Yusa. It
"Gives Your Skin An Oxygen Bath"
Price One Rupee. Of perfumers everywhere.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

GANDHI:

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an inside view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

M. K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

Gandhi's Letters on Indian Affairs.
These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

Gandhiji In Indian Villages.
By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

Ethical Religion or Neethi Dharma.
By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

A Guide to Health.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Translated from the Hindi by A. Rama Aiyar, M.A.) Price As. 12.

Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistance.
Being a collection of impressions of various persons all over the world collected for the first time by Miss Blanche Watson of New York. Cloth Bound. Rs. 3-0-0.

The Wheel of Fortune.
Essays, culled from Gandhi's writings in support of his Khaddar Programme. Re. 1-0-0.

Swaraj in One Year.
By Mahatma Gandhi. (Reprints from "Young India".) Price As. 0-8-0.

Great Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.
Containing quotations from the noteworthy speeches and writings of Mr. Gandhi. Re. 1-0-0.

Freedom's Battle.
By Mahatma Gandhi—(Selections from his writings). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Satyagraha in South Africa.
By Mahatma Gandhi. This is translated by Valji Govindji Desai from the original Gujarati maintaining faithfully the spirit of the original. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

With Gandhiji in Ceylon.
By Mahadev Desai. Price 1-4-0

Economics of Khaddar.
By Richard R. Gregg. This book is spoken of very highly by Mahatma Gandhi. Price Re. 1-8-0.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.
By Mahatma Gandhi. In Mr Gandhi's opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. Pocket edition. As. 8. To Subs. of "The Indian Review55. As. 6.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five); Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Willow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A BILL CLERK, two SHORT HAND TYPISTS and a COURT CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Stating experience and minimum salary expected, to Box No. 2469 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R426

WANTED for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, following staff free to join immediately:—1 WEAVING MASTER, Pay Rs. 300/ to 400/ 4 WEAVING ASSISTANTS, 125/ to 200/ 2 SPINNING ASSISTANT, 125/ to 200/ 2 WEAVING HEAD MUKADAMS, 80/ to 150/ 2 WINDING and WARPING MUKADAMS, 60/ to 100/ 2 CARDING MUKADAMS, 75/ to 125/ 2 FLY FRAME MUKADAMS, 80/ to 150/ 2 DOBBY MEN, 60/ to 100/ and several Weaving Line Mistries who can bring good weavers. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" latest by the 5th April, 1930.
A 455

WANTED.—A COSTING ACCOUNTANT for European managed Mills to analyse Mill accounts and get out costings for yarn and cloth Please apply to Box No. 2474, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle," sending copies of credentials and stating salary required. No credentials will be returned.
A 444

LOAN.

25,000 (about) Twenty five thousand Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND 800 Sq. Yards facing two main Roads just near the Ville Parley Rly. Station on the West Side. Apply Box No. 2475 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2267

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE DADABHOY NAOROJI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Prize Fund for a prize of Rs. 2,500 to be awarded to the author of the best thesis on "The present economic position of India and the most practical measures for improving it, with special reference to the promotion of the trade, and industry of the country."

Candidates should send in their applications to the Trustees (c/o. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay) on or before the 30th September, 1930 and each candidate should forward with his application seven copies of a synopsis of his thesis, and if possible, the same number of copies of his preliminary introductory chapter.

The Trustees will consider the applications and select a candidate or candidates to whom the work of writing the thesis should be entrusted.

If the Trustees consider that the chapter and the synopsis submitted by the candidate do not evince sufficient merit to justify the selection of any of them for the work, they will invite a suitable person for writing a thesis on the subject aforesaid.

The selected candidate or candidates shall, not later than the expiry of twelve months from the date of his selection, forward to the Trustees a complete copy of his paper and the prize will be awarded only if the thesis submitted is deemed worthy of it.

D. E. WACHA.
Chairman, Board of Trustees
463

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 19132 on the life of Himatram Sheolal Brahmin of Partabgarh, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES.
Manager.
Bombay, dated ....1930.
R2272

WANTED AT ONCE.

CASHIERS:

PROVINCIAL OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 20,000 Pay Rs. 120—10—200 per month.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 5,000. Pay Rs. 80—5—120 per month.

SUB-OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 2,000. Pay Rs. 40—2—60 per month.

Note:—Cash Security shall bear interest at 6 per cent. P. A.

Apply to Dr. SOLTAN MUHD., Secretary,
The Momtaz Bank, Limited,
Ry. Road,
LAHORE.
472

NOTICE

THE COLLEGE will be CLOSED for Long Vacation from the 18th of April, 1930 and reopen on the 7th of July, 1930. Admissions will be made from the 7th to 31st of July, 1930. Applications for admission, prospectus and other information should be sent to the Principal during the long vacation.

(Sd.) A. M. KUREISHY,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
451

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION... OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 331 of 1929.

MISTRY AHMED ANWAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at present at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff

vs.

Bai JENABAI, widow of Parsaram Rakhmaji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of March, 1929, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,379-8-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest upon the amount of judgment at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of decree until payment AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with the house, out-houses, tenements and buildings situate thereon, lying and being at Jail Road, South Cross Lane and Dongree, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 508 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2489, Survey No. 3168 and bearing Municipal 'B' Ward No. 3435 and Street Nos. 8—10 and Cadestral No. 1812 and bounded, on the East by the Jail Road South Cross Lane, on the West by the Sweepers Passage, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of Tajbhoy Caderbhoy and on the South by a passage and property of Baloo Miya.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 16th day of April, 1930, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest cost of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Under Order XXI Rule 66 (e), Civil Procedure Code, it is informed that Bhagwantrao Abaji Chandrarao, claims half the said property as provided in the decree passed in High Court Suit No. 1174 of 1927, dated the 30th September, 1929, and the Purchaser shall be deemed to have purchased the property after notice of the provisions of the said Decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a Purchaser; the reminder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the Purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
SHERIFF of Bombay.

Messrs. MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
460.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKKAR SUNDERDAS NATHU, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, in the employ of N. S. Gazdar, resided at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1). THA. KARSONDAS NATHOO alias THA. KARSONDAS NATHOO, (2). THA. VUSSONJI KALYANJI, both in the employ of Messrs. Ramdas Khimji & Co., (3). THA. KARSONDAS THAKARSEY alias KARSONDAS THAKARSEY (Rowjee) a merchant and (4). THA. KHETSEY TULSIDAS in the employ of Khatau Makanji Spng. & Weag. Co. Ld., all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased all residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 14th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
464

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKORDAS PRANJIVANDAS, late of Bombay, Didu Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co., a bachelor ..... Deceased.

(1) SANMUKHLAL MOTIRAM, of Bombay, Didu Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Tutor, (2) KALIDAS DWARKADAS BHARATIAWALA, also of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff, and (3) CHIMANLAL BHIKHARIDAS VASAIWALA, also of Bombay, Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, all residing at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

The 14th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
469

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of USMAN AHMED, late of Bombay, Suni Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Tailor, who traded as M. T. Mahomed at Lohar Chawl, Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai YEMNABAI, wife of Abdul Sakoor Jan Mahomed and sister of the deceased of Bombay, Suni Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

13th day of March, 1930.

PATELL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
466

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PEPPER MINT FACTORY KNOWN AS BRITISH CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING CO. TOGETHER WITH ITS OUTSTANDINGS AND LIABILITIES, AT CORNER OF GRANT ROAD NEAR GOKHALE'S HOTEL.

Under instructions from N. H Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1928 (The Advocate General vs. Virji Ruttonsey) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 4th April next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

The Machinery of the Pepper-Mint Factory known as British Confectionery Manufacturing Co. such as grinding machine with 3 H.P. motor, machine for manufacturing "Tikdi" with two motors of 2 H.P., mixing machine with 10 H.P. motor, rolling machine with 3 H.P. motor, one fan with 5 H.P. motor, 3 brass "Hands" and 5 brass "Handas" with 10 and 15 H.P. motors, 25 rolls of copper, 650 wooden "Thalas," furniture, etc., etc., together with all outstandings and liabilities in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s Godown No. 147, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

3 full pressed bales African cotton A. R. Mwanza quality (country damaged).

4 full pressed bales African cotton B. R. Mwanza quality (country damaged.)

AUCTION SALE OF DHARAMSEY MORARJI MILLS SITUATE AT AMBERNATH.

The Dharamsey Morarji Mills at Ambernath together with the bungalows and other properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and CO. (This day) THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the Liquidator.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorney's for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTAM WADY."

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas Vallabhdas and others vs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and another) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258, 412, 412, New Nos. 1826, 2296, 2297, Old Survey Nos. 30, 33, 33, New Survey Nos. 1681, 1681, 1681, Cadastral Survey No. 863, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435 to 444, now under Nos. 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441 and 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, 1 to 9, now under Nos. 375C, 391, 381A, 381B, 2, 381C, 381E, 381 and 381D, and bounded on the East by the properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji & Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harmandrai Ramnarayen Mansuklal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Birji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receivers or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET, BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1223 of 1915 (Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs. Ahmedaliy Shaikh Kaderbhoy and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th April next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Doctor Street, admeasuring about 161 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2640, New No. 9852, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, Cadastral Survey No.....of.....Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7022, Street No. 137, 149, 49, 53 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Doctor Street, on the North by Public Road, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, AT SECOND LOHAR CHAWL IN GAIWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendents), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction the above property described in the Schedule here under written on MONDAY the 31st day of March 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Gai Wadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 397 1/2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under old No. 485 New No. 4/4313, Old survey No. 26 and New survey Nos. 6/9 and cadastral survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370A.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES (PARTU) MOGHLAI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near The Cotton Exchange Room by order of The Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

70 Bales (Partu) Moghlai Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES (WUN) C. P. NO. 1 COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton:—

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER

Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.

"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office —Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	.Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	.Rs. 71,21,065
Subscribed	..Rs. 3,56,85,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,871

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BOOKS ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Annas.
1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes	5
2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar ..	8
3. Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B.	5
4. Approved Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	4
5. Select Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League ..	5
6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A. ..	10
7. Control over Birth by H. S. Gambers ..	12

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,
Royapuram, Madras.

G. I. P. STRIKERS.

Appeal To Public For Relief Funds.

The following statement has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla and H. D. Rajah:—

At a meeting of the representatives of the various institutions of Bombay held at Mr. Ginwalla's Office to devise ways and means for the collection of funds for the relief of the G. I. P. Railway strikers the following Committee with power to add was appointed to appeal to the public and get funds:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Dr Deshmukh, Vice-Presidents; Mr. H. D. Rajah and Mr. Abdul Hamid Afandi, Secretaries; Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil and Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Treasurers.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

(1) Narayenlal Bansilal, (2) Huseinbhoy Lalji, (3) Jaysukhlal Mehta, (4) Dr. Choksey, (5) S. V. Deshpande, (6) Abidally Jafferbhai, (7) S. B. Shringarpure, (8) Ali Bahadurkhan, (99 C. K. Narayenswami, (10) Philip Antony, (11) Mr. Nerker, (12) Mr. Shinde, (13) Shaik Sulleman, (14) I. B. Mistry, (15) Fernandes Marchal, (16) Dalvsi, (17) Karsondas, (18) Chaturbhuj, (19) D. V. Haria, (20) Meherally, and (21) Kanjee Budhadev.

The Committee has addressed a circular-letter inviting important institutions to contribute liberally to the Strike Relief Fund. Mr Meyer Nissim, the President of the Corporation, has given a lead by donating Rs. 100. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Narayenlal Bansilal and others have promised to do their utmost to collect funds for the relief of the strikers. The public is earnestly requested to contribute liberally to the Strike Fund. Remittances however small they may be are welcomed. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, General Strike Relief Fund Committee, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Cheques may be drawn in favour of the treasurers and crossed.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

—:o:—

The public is aware of the continuation of the G. I. P. Railway strike. They are carrying on their struggle most courageously and in spite of many impediments. The public of Bombay should see that the strikers are not made to starve and the workers should be helped in their fight. We on behalf of the Bombay General Strike Relief Fund Committee appeal to the public to contribute liberally for the Strike Fund so that the strikers may keep their body and sole together. We believe the generous public of Bombay will sympathise with the struggle of the G. I. P. workers and help them.

The G. I. P. Railway Strike Committee has resolved to carry on mass picketing on April 3rd in case the workers are not reinstated without victimisation before that. The authorities are unbending and in order to get success the workers require public sympathy and their support. We hope the businessmen and the generous public of Bombay will unhesitatingly stand by the workers in their fight.

MR. PURANDARE'S ARREST AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Application For Transfer Of Case.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, who along with four others was arrested on the 13th March on the charge of rioting, assaulting a public servant and of being a member of unlawful assembly presented an application through his Advocate Mr. A. R. Gadkari before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday to transfer his case from the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate to some other court. In the course of his application, Mr. Purandare said:—

The inquiries in this case were complete on the 14th March, and we were told by the Police to present ourselves before Mr. Thacker on Monday (the 17th instant.)

On the 17th instant, the Police sent a letter which I beg to produce, informing us that they will place the charge sheet on the 13th instant before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate instead of Monday (the 17th instant).

On the 13th instant, I and 3 other accused were present in Court. Accused No. 5 who was very badly assaulted by the Police could not attend the Court. A medical certificate was produced about his illness.

The Police obtained an order from the said Court to get the 5th accused examined by the Police Surgeon. The same day the Police took Mr. Kharkar, assistant to the Police Surgeon, to the house of No. 5, and obtained a false certificate from Mr. Kharkar to the effect that accused No. 5 was not ill and that he was quite able to move about and attend the Court.

On the 19th instant, on the strength of this certificate the Police obtained an order for a Warrant against accused No. 5. Mr. Ginwalla who was surety for the accused told the Court that he had personally seen the accused and that he was not in a position to move out. The learned Magistrate did not accept this statement of Mr. Ginwalla. Mr. Ginwalla then told the Court that he would immediately produce the accused in Court though he was not able to move. Accordingly Mr. Ginwalla produced accused No. 5 in Court. The said accused had to be carried by several persons to Court and the Court was then satisfied beyond any doubt that the accused was very ill, and was not able to sit in the Court. The Court then cancelled the warrant.

The Court of the learned 2nd Presidency Magistrate is very much congested and inspite of this fact the Police specially selected this Court for this case.

All these facts create an apprehension in our mind that we will not get a fair and impartial trial in this Court, and, I therefore, request that this case may be transferred to some other Court.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to apply for postponement of the case in the Second Court on Thursday (the 27th instant) and if the postponement was not granted to renew his application in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court again.

GOOD RESPONSE FROM PUBLIC.

—:o:—

Promise Of Handsome Donations.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, Secretary, the Bombay General Strike Relief Fund Committee writes as follows:—

The response from the merchants for the relief of the G. I. P. Railway strikers is very encouraging. I with some friends went to various places to-day and have got definite promises of wellknown business men who are in sympathy with the strikers. Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has promised to talk with important businessmen and it is hoped that through the Chamber we will be able to collect a good amount. Mr. Veji Lakhamshi Napoo has promised some good donation and we have approached many institutions to help us in the collection of funds.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, is calling an urgent meeting to grant us a substantial sum for the relief. We have also approached the Grain Merchants' Association, Diamond Merchants' Association, Rice Merchants' Association to help the Committee liberally. It has been decided to approach rice merchants and collect rice bags for the relief of the wokers. The public is hereby requested to send the amounts, however small they may be, to the office of the Committee, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CARDEN NOAD REWARDED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 26.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad, Crown Counsel in the Lahore Conspiracy, case, has been appointed Administrator General and official trustee in the Punjab for the purpose of authenticating documents drawn up in this Province and intended for production in Turkey.—A. P.

ARSENAL BEAT HULL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 26.

At Villa Park, in replay in semi-final of Association Cup, Arsenal beat Hull by one-goal to nil.—Reuter.

SIR M. BUTLER'S RETURN.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Mar. 26.

Sir Montagu Butler will arrive here on the morning of the 29th instant and immediately after arrival, he will assume the office of Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 28.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, annual general meeting Secretariat. 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Vigilance Association, 7th Annual General Meeting, Secretariat, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 29.

S.S "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 30.

Bombay Suburban Satyagraha Conference Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle West, 11-30 a.m., (S. T.). Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and others to address.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The second public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the above Society on "The remarkable places and the relics of Iraq, Iran and Sistan" will be delivered by Mr. Maneck Fardunji, Mulla, to-morrow (Friday), at 6 p.m., at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall. The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay, and is due to arrive here on Friday noon the 28th idem.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Kurohime Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 22nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th April.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the 63rd Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Principal Kar will deliver an address in English on "Whence and Whither" in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Tuesday's figures are as under:—Cases 25; deaths 10; primary vaccinations 123. re-vaccinations 588.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

—:o:—

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 26th March 1930. £250,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 2nd April 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

FORGED RACE TICKET.

—:o:—

Indian Christian Sentenced.

For forging a false race ticket and attempting to cash it at the Western India Turf Club meeting, Jacinto D'Souza, an Indian Christian teacher, was sentenced to 18 months by Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions.

The circumstances, which have already been reported in these columns, are that on February 15, the accused presented a ticket purporting to be on horse No. 11 in the fifth race. It was discovered that the number "6" on the ticket was changed to No. "5", and that the colour of the ticket was also different. He was recognised as the person who was warned off a few days ago for a similar forgery.

"WE HAVE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF YOU."

—:o:—

Mr. Shamdasani's Transfer Application.

Justices Mirza and Broomfield at the High Court rejected Mr. Shamdasani's application of his case now proceeding before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the auditors of the Central Bank with false balance-sheets.

Mr. Shamdasani, in his usual way, waxed eloquent on the necessity of the transfer, but he was sternly pulled up by the judges for wasting the time of the Court. "We have previous experience of you", remarked Mr. Justice Mirza.

THREE ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's Speech.

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Share-holders' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Association, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding.

In his opening remarks, Sir Ibrahim said:

In India the real problem is that of its huge population and the inadequate means of providing employment for it. The economic prosperity of India will not be possible until the whole population is able to engage in productive labour throughout the year. The problem which faces India is the problem of increased production both from land and factories and until this is done in real earnest by complete co-operation between the State and the people, India will continue to remain in its condition of chronic poverty.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

In view of the great advance made by other countries in the direction of efficiency, both of management and labour, India will not find it easy to successfully employ a large proportion of its population in competitive enterprise. Provided adequate capital is available three things are essential to success in industry—efficient management, efficient labour and cheap transport. One of the urgent problems which India has to takle is the problem of cheap land transport over long distances. In the matter of efficiency of management and the reduction of cost of production the Bombay Millowners Association has tried to meet the severe criticism which has been passed against its members. It is not my intention on the present occasion to deal with their defence. Suffice it to say that the public, will anxiously watch what steps the management propose to take to put the industry on such an efficient basis as to eliminate all causes within their power to produce cotton manufactures at the cheapest cost possible. The proposed protection to the textile industry is for a period of three years only, the idea being the industry breathing time to set it on a sound basis to withstand competition. Every effort will have to be made during this period to bring down the cost of production to the lowest level possible.

WAY FOR BETTER WAGES.

I need not assure you that your committee will give best consideration to the measures adopted for this purpose and will promptly act if occasion arises. It has to be remembered that the protection which the State provides by Tariff and otherwise is intended for the benefit of the industry and not for any particular section engaged in that industry. To be able to find employment in competition with the labour of competing countries who sell their manufactured goods in the Indian markket, workmen will have to concentrate on greater efficiency. That is the only way to earn better wages. If labour will nt strive to become efficient and is carried away by propaganda of a pernicious character no industry can thrive with the result that less employment will be available to the people of India.

The meeting adopted the report and the statement of accounts from the date of establishment of the Association.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

Statement On Consultative Pacts.

CONFERENCE NOT A FAILURE, SAYS MAC.

LONDON, March 26.

The rumour that the American delegation had changed its attitude towards the Consultative Pacts, and was willing to enter into such a Pact in order to save the Naval Conference led the American delegation to issue at midnight an official statement that its attitude was unchanged. It declared that America has no objection to entering into a Consultative Pact as such; but it would not enter into any treaty where there was a danger of its obligation being misunderstood as involving a promise to render military assistance or guaranteeing such a protection with the military force to another nation. Such a misunderstanding might arise if the United States entered into such a treaty as "quid pro quo" for the reduction of naval forces of another Power. That danger has hitherto inhered in the present situation where France has been demanding mutual military security as the condition of naval reduction; but if this demand for security could be satisfied in some other way, then the danger of misunderstanding over the Consultative Pact would be eliminated, and the question could be approached from an entirely different standpoint and the American delegation would consider the matter with an entirely open mind.

PLENARY SITTING NEXT WEEK

A communique issued by the Naval Conference announces that heads of the delegations met on Tuesday afternoon, reviewed the work of the Conference, agreed that a plenary sitting should be held some time next week and fixed a further meeting for 27th March when M. Briand will have returned to London.

CONFERENCE NOT A FAILURE.

At a meeting of the naval delegates Mr. MacDonald strongly stressed the importance of conducting discussion on the Five-Power basis. It was emphasised that heads of the delegations should again get into complete activity on the fundamental problems of the conference and the purpose of the next plenary meeting is to inform the public exactly how matters stand. It is hoped that the joint efforts of Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald will inspire the Conference with fresh confidence. Mr. MacDonald declines to regard the Conference as a failure.—Reuter.

PARLEYS MAKING GREAT PROGRESS.

Washington:—Apropos the suggestion that the Naval Conference should be adjourned for six months. The view is expressed in Government circles that parleys are making more progress than appears on the surface.—Reuter.

"WE HAVE PLACED OUR CARDS ON TABLE."

—:o:—

France Doesn't Want Odium Of Being An Obstacle.

LONDON, March 25.

Paris.—During the debate in Senate on the Foreign Office Estimates M. Briand said that a great step forward would be made in London if an agreement was reached on the basis of the French memorandum set out at the Conference. France did not deserve the reproach of being an obstacle to a good solution being reached She had placed her cards on the table from the start.

"Now that I am preparing to return to the Conference" added M. Briand, "we would like to be able to give satisfaction to the neighbouring friendly country but care must be taken not to breed excessive hopes in the nations. One must not try to set up a theory which is realy tantamount to dangerous equality."

M. Briand concluded by reiterating the determination of Fance to establish general agreement to the advantage of all.

Conversations he said, had not yet closed; he did not despair of seeing the problem being taken up again when there were greater possibilities of solution.—Reuter.

M. DUMESNIL CONFERS WITH U. S. DELEGATES.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 25.

The position regarding the Naval Conference to-day is unchanged.

Conference circles are still concentrating on the Five Power Pact as the basis of discussion and the suggestion of postponement for six months has been set aside for the moment as a possibility worth considering in certain contingencies which have not yet arisen.

The heads of the delegations will meet at 5-30 this evening to consider the whole position. It is regarded as significant that most of the delegates have accepted an invitation of Football Association to attend the match between England and Scotland at Wembly on 5th April.

Mr. Dumesnil to-day visited the American delegates Mr. Dwight Morrow and Mr. Adams. They discussed the technical problems of the Conference. It was authoritatively stated by the French source afterwards that the conversations showed that American and French delegations were more than ever determined to co-operate in facilitating the conclusion of the Conference by an agreement which French delegation continues to consider eminently desirable and possible.—Reuter.

A FATAL FALL.

—:o:—

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Luxmon Vishram employed in Bharat Boarding House at Kandawadi. The deceased had a drink of toddy on Tuesday and then went on the first floor of the Boarding house. While climbing the stairs he slipped and fell down. He sustained fracture of the skull and died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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STANDING COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS TERM.

Glowing Tributes Paid To Mr. Chandavarkar.

Wednesday, the 26th March being the last week of the official year of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, glowing tributes were paid to Mr. V. N. Chandarvarkar, the retiring Chairman. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, moved a resolution to put on record the high appreciation of the Standing Committee for the able manner in which Mr. Chandavarkar had discharged his arduous duties. Other members supported the resolution and eulogised the services of Mr. Chaudavarkar.

COMMISSIONER'S TRIBUTE.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of his speech said:

Mr. Chandavarkar will go down in the history of the Standing Committee as one of the most successful and eventful and that his name will long be remembered as one of the most outstanding in the long list of the distinguished holders of this office.

His co-operation and advice on every important measure that has come before the Corporation during this year have been of the greatest value. He has also displayed a very fine grasp of financial questions and has always thrown the weight of his influence on the side of economy and retrenchment. He has been a very stout champion of the constitutional position and prestige of the Standing Committee and while respecting the constitutional authority of the Corporation he has not allowed the authority of the Standing Committee to be encroached uopn even by the Corporation.

I have not be long enough in the Corporation to witness the complete development of Mr. Chandavarkar's career in it, but judging from what I have seen I have no doubt that his career in public life will in course of time be worthy to stand comparison with that of his great father."

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S THANKS.

Mr. Chandavarkar attributed his success to the staunch co-operation of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner. He also thanked the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Nadkarni and Mr. Mulla Feroz for their full share of co-operation. He regretted that Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Dr. R. M Mistry were not elected this year to the Standing Committee. Mr. Tairsee was very useful in his criticisms on the financial side and Dr. Mistry on the general administration. He hoped Dr. Mistry would be soon restored to health and that both of these councillors would be returned next year.

The Municipal Commissioner then referred to the outstandings in respect of the balance due from the G. I. P. Railway administration to the Bombay Municipality up to 26th March 1930 and said the Company owed to the municipality as follows:—

General Tax	Rs. 4,02,191-14
Water Tax	1,05,872- 2
Do. 1-4-1929 to 30-9-1929	3,183- 2
Total	5,07,932- 2

The Commissioner further stated that in view of these payments the question of cutting off the water connection did not arise.

ETHICS OF BUSINESS

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The doctrine of "service", which recognises that business must play an ethical part in society, has been enunciated as a reply to Marxian anti-capitalism. The business man, no longer a purely adventitious seeker after wealth, has accepted a certain responsibility towards the people affected by his activities. This doctrine, though often caricatured by the exuberant sentimentality of the United States, is of profound importance to society. Henceforth, those firms who refuse to assume an interest in the welfare of their clients stand condemned by all shades of public opinion.

The most conscientious of businesses, however, if they are to be honest with themselves, cannot carry their professions of idealism beyond certain limits. They are not philanthropic societies, and admit it. They desire that their undertakings shall pay. But their conception of what pays is elastic. The right type of business man, whom years of silent experience have brought into contact with all classes of the Indian community, believes in the practical axiom that his profits will rise only as the popular standard of living rises. And he realises that his company, if it is to co-operate in raising this standard, must be prepared to devote a large proportion of its energies to work which is wholly unprofitable in the present, but which it believes, in the long run, will increase the prosperity not only of itself, but of India as a whole.

No organization touches the life of the Indian people so closely as that which ensures them their supply of kerosene. And in this sphere it is admitted that to improve domestic conditions throughout the country, it is essential that efficient lamps and stoves should be made more easily available. The difficulties of marketing, for the ordinary agency which imports these goods from their European manufacturers, are very great. The agency, with its limited staff confined to the large towns, can usually do little more than pass the lamps and stoves on to a series of middlemen, each of whom adds his commission to the price; so that eventually the village buyer must pay double what he would in the towns.

Burmah-Shell, as the great kerosene distributor of India, seeks to remedy this state of things as far as possible, by placing at the importer's disposal its highly trained up-country organisation, which is now doing all in its power to promote the sale of lamps and stoves, though at the cost of much extra labour, and with no profit to the company beyond a very slight potential increase in the general consumption of kerosene. At large markets and 'melas,' there are stalls in which demonstrations are held, with a view to instructing the uninitiated in the mysteries and advantages of pressure stoves for cooking purposes. The efficacy of this method may be judged by the fact that in the Bombay area alone an average of twenty-four thousand stoves a year are now sold in up-country districts, releasing a corresponding amount of cow-dung fuel for manure. Similarly the all-useful hurricane lantern is brought, at a reasonable price, within the reach of hundreds who would otherwise be ignorant of its existence.—*"Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 11."*

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1930.

A SHAM.

—:o:—

The term "Fiscal Autonomy", like "Dominion Status", seems to have a different meaning in India from what it has elsewhere. And the Legislative Assembly seriously debated the other day whether the so-called Fiscal Autonomy in India has any reality or, as one member put it, is but a sham. A country is said to have fiscal autonomy if it has the power to regulate its tariff as it chooses, or to be more accurate, as its Legislature chooses. In this sense England and the Dominions enjoy fiscal autonomy, the latter often enough using it against the mother-country. If a Dominion Executive at all ventures to oppose the Legislature it has no other alternative than to make room for a more pliant or obedient one. Things are curiously different in India. Here is an Executive more alien than Indian and utterly non-responsible to the Legislature, which in its turn is largely controlled by the Executive. Before the Reforms there could not possibly be even a semblance of fiscal autonomy. On the eve of the Reforms, however, the Joint Committee of Parliament stated in its report with regard to fiscal policy: "In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference in this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement: and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." This view of the Committee, which has no statutory force whatever, has given rise to a fiction that India under Reforms enjoys Fiscal Autonomy.

Let us see how the suggestion works out in practice. In the first place the Legislature is not wholly representative of the people, being adulterated with a fairly large number of official and other non-elected members, especially in the "Upper" House. It knows well that its Executive is not bound to obey its will and is not removable for disobedience. The Legislature, therefore, accommodates itself, more often than not, to the will of the Executive, to avert a conflict and the consequent intervention of the Secretary of State in the fond hope that continued non-intervention may build up a convention of Fiscal Autonomy. But the price paid for non-intervention builds up a convention of the Legislature's subservience rather than its autonomy. Autonomy so purchased is no better than that of the wife in the story who has her will only when she agrees with her husband and lets the husband have his when the two disagree. If by any chance the Executive is compelled by strong public opinion to obey the will of the Legislature, the Secretary of State is required not to interfere only "as far as possible". Besides, he has many ways of asserting himself. If he allowed the cotton Excise duty to go, he soon got more than he lost by raising the exchange ratio. And one can imagine how often his agent in India would venture to oppose the principal. So long as the Secretary of State has final authority over the Indian Government and so long as that Government is not responsible to the Legislature, the so-called fiscal autonomy in India must remain a mockery and a sham, especially where India's fiscal interests conflict with Britain's.

The case of the present Cotton Tariff Bill affords a good illustration of this glaring fact. Government's original proposals did not include, on their own admission, any preference for British goods. The Secretary of State says on the other hand that he has never at any time suggested preferential treatment for Britain, and that the idea of preference originated in India. He also states, somewhat pompously, that he is not prepared to interfere with India's fiscal autonomy, though he knows full well that it is the Government of India and not the Indian Legislature that has the whip-hand of the situation. How did the Government come to change their proposals and include Imperial Preference? Till the correspondence about the subject is placed on the Assembly table, it must be presumed that the Government have succumbed to the outcry in Lancashire without a protest from Mr. Benn. This may explain his statement that he has not suggested and will not suggest Preference and also Sir George Rainy's assertion that the Government are "free agents in the matter". But Mr. Benn's non-intervention and the Government of India's being free agents do not in the least establish the principle of autonomy in India. Government know full well that the Assembly hates Imperial Preference. But Government in effect say to one section of the elected members of the Assembly: "You must either accept preference for Britain or go without protection for the Indian cotton industry." To another section they say: "Give something to Britain in advance, Britain may give you something in return at the Round Table Conference." And the official and semi-official members are always safe. It therefore seems probable that the business interests and those who are longing for the London Conference will swallow Government's proposals despite their condemnation of Imperial Preference, especially in view of Government's threat that, if Pundit Malaviya's amendment is passed, they would straightway withdraw the Bill.

President Patel is perfectly right in arguing that such a threat is utterly inconsistent with Mr. Benn's protestation that Indian fiscal autonomy is a reality and that, if the Secretary of State is right, the Government of India should play the role of good Ministers and carry out the will of the Legislature. The President has proved the charge of inconsistency to the hilt. But his argument rests on Mr. Benn's protestation about the reality of Indian fiscal autonomy. Mr. Benn, however, will argue that the reality consists in his non-intervention and that he has not intervened. And the Government of India say to the Assembly: "If you agree to our proposals, the Secretary of State will not intervene and we shall have Fiscal Autonomy. But if you do not agree, he will intervene and there will be an end of Fiscal Autonomy". And so the farce will go on—till the people end it by other means than Council debates and the London Conference.

TARDY AND INADEQUATE REPARATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn announced in the Commons on Tuesday in reply to Mr. Thurtle that, with the assent of the MacDonald Government, the Government of Bengal had decided to repeal the powers of the Executive in that province of arrest and detention without trial. The Governor of Bengal declared in his address to the legislature of the province on Tuesday that his Government would immediately place before that body a bill repealing those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which provided for arrest and detention without trial but, as is the custom of a Government autocratic in constitution and irresponsible to the people it governs, he tried to save its face by assigning grotesque reasons for this belated and inadequate move to repair a wrong by emphasizing that the repeal was now contemplated because "for the last three years it had been possible to keep the situation under control without fresh recourse" to the notorious Act. The Government of Bengal have always had enough legal remedies to check "violence" without resorting to extraordinary legislation of this atrocious type and but for the fact that Lord Olivier, when he was Secretary of State for India in the first MacDonald Government, succumbed to bureaucratic pressure from India and consented to the retention of the Act on the Statute Book, it ought never to have been enacted. But at that time the apologist of the Labour Government gave the usual and flimsy excuse that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues were in office but not in power and could not take a firm stand against repression, whatever their principles. Now that a Labour Government is in office again and in a saddle which is far less shaky, one would reasonably expect it to put its foot down strongly on the bureaucratic manœuvre in Bengal to be ready to repeal the Act but, on the other hand, to retain "for a further period of five years" the special procedure of trial by Commissioners appointed under the Act. As we have pointed out repeatedly there are sufficient weapons in the legislative armoury of the bureaucracy in Bengal to deal with the offences it has in mind, assuming that they exist and we hope when the measure of partial repeal promised in Sir Stanley Jackson's speech is placed before the Bengal Legislature, that body will insist upon repealing the legislative atrocity wholesale.

VALUE OF GENEROSITY.

—:o:—

In outlining the position regarding the G. I. P. strike Sir George Rainy remarked in the Assembly on Tuesday that Government had no intention of extending the time for resumption of duty by the strikers beyond March 17. He also stated that the number of men permanently taken on to fill vacancies was 14,000. This statement naturally elicited vehement protest from several non-official members. There is considerable force in Dewan Chamanlal's complaint that the Government were not dealing with the strike situation in a generous and broad-minded manner. Only the day before the negotiations with Sir George Rainy regarding an amicable settlement, Dewan Chamanlal and his colleagues were informed by Mr. Hayman that the number of men permanently taken on would not exceed 3,000. Evidently, in spite of the promise of a favourable treatment of strikers desiring return to work, the Government of India have been acting in a manner which hinders the chances of amicable settlement. They have everything to gain by displaying a generous attitude and extending the time-limit for resumption of work by the strikers as also in not being in a hurry to fill vacancies with new men. They have agreed to abide at last by the Washington Convention in regard to hours of work, in so far as they have decided upon a ten-hours day for railway employees. This means that they would have to engage now a much larger number of them. Why not give the strikers then a further chance of returning to their duties and reinstate all the men? In the meanwhile, we trust the public will generously and promptly respond to the appeal for subscription to the fund started for the relief of the families of the strikers.

"BOMBAY PUBLIC ACTIVITIES FUNDS."

—:o:—

An Enquiry.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know some details of the "Bombay Public Activities Fund," being the balance of the Punjab Relief Fund? Who is controlling these Funds at present and for what purpose they are being utilised?

I believe the public has a right to know something about the administration of these Funds.—Yours, etc.,

"AUDAX"

Bombay, Mar. 24.

NATIONALISM & MILL INDUSTRY.

PLEA FOR INTENSE "SWADESHISM."

(CONTRIBUTED).

Since the post-war period, every civilised country in the world, and even backward countries have been engaged in the task of making each one of them prosperous and self-contained—even in these days of quick air transport and radio. The underlying motive in all the matters is to see that the country is benefited in all possible directions, and so the people, Government and all public bodies and Chambers of Commerce work hand in hand with the natural result that prosperity becomes an accomplished fact.

TURKEY'S SPLENDED EXAMPLE.

A few days ago, Reuter flashed the news throughout the world that Kemal Pasha had replaced his wardrobe with pure Turkish materials, however coarse they may be, because of the fact that he wants Turkey to be entirely self-contained in this important matter. In a country like Turkey which has been thoroughly changed during a very short period in such a manner that nationalism is prominent in everything, the President's example will be followed by the entire population. There was another piece of news distributed by the same news agency that Persia had also adopted Swadeshism in every day life. So far as European countries are concerned, there is no need for any such flats from the heads of the Governments, although we have a distinct recollection of the surprise evinced by H. M. the King Emperor when he encountered an American typewriter in a British Exhibition.

AN AHMEDABAD MOVE.

It is only in this country that appeals to nationalism are construed in a different light, although this sentiment is taking firm roots. This is noticeable in a more direct form by the move which is now being made by Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai of Ahmedabad whereby through the Mill-owners' Association he wants that body to inculcate the spirit of Swadeshi in its own members. There can be no doubt whatever that this move is bound to succeed, as the mill-owners only know too well how they have been assailed by members in the Legislative Assembly. They say charity should begin at home, and if only mill-owners, as a whole, set the example of adorning themselves with materials manufactured in their own mills, and thus be standing advertisements of their own wares, a great deal of work in the direction of popularising mill products would have been done in the shortest possible time.

VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS.

They might also think of organising exhibitions of their products in important parts of the country just to show people that Indian mills are producing the kind of cloth which the public want. Lancashire, finding that its export trade of cotton goods is steadily falling has resorted to the expediency of such an exhibition, and cotton fabrics manufactured by Lancashire and Manchester cotton mills are being popularised throughout England. It is reported that the exhibition was a great sucess and that British house-owners have pledged to support British fabrics. India is essentially a country where cotton cloth is a necessity, yet the mill-owners out here do not seem to have given even a thought to such an educative campaign. It is true that recently, the mill-owners ran a mill-owners' special containing some of their fabrics but this was done only in certain parts of the country, and on a limited scale. For the enormous capital that has been sunk in this industry, and for the turnover that takes place every year, the expenditure that may be needed for organising exhibitions of the kind noted above will be a very small proportion.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' DUTY.

Which mill-owner in India (barring perhaps one or two enterprising Cawnpore English Managed Mills) is spending money either in advertising his wares or in popularising his goods? Lancashire and other cotton textile centres are spending hundreds of pounds in advertising their goods, and so they are able to get right at the public. How long are the Bombay mill-owners going to rest content with their old methods of running their mills—leaving their selling agents to find out markets for their products? It is difficult to understand why this antiquated system is being continued in Bombay, instead of the mills themselves organising their selling departments after a careful study of the markets of the country by sending out carefully trained salesmen, or by themselves moving out to find out the possibilities of introducing their wares, with particular reference to the needs of the territories.

STATE SUPPORT.

The textile industry has been knocking at the doors of the Government for help, help, help, and this has now been forthcoming. Are the mill-owners going to be content with the help they have received, or are they going to adopt all the methods which have made Japan such a powerful rival and Lancashire tenacious of her rights to send cotton piecegoods to India? In an article which I recently read in the January number of "World Trade" issued by the International Chamber of Commerce, there are some good suggestions how to avoid waste in industries. The article is written by Mr. H. C. Mac Lean, under the caption

(Continued on page 10.)

SCIENCE & SUPERSTITION.

FANTASTIC ANCIENT BELIEFS.

(BY J. D. JENKINS.)

Etymologically, superstition means the standing over an occurrence in amazement or awe: shutting out the light of inquiry and reason. Where this light enters, a mystery is no longer enshrouded by helplessly standing over it. It will thus be seen that superstition is the antithesis of understanding and of that faith in the intelligibility of nature, which forms the foundation of Science and the hope of all intellectual progress. "Old Brewer," defines superstition as—"that which survives when its companions are dead". Those "who escaped in battle were called superstites." We are also told that "superstition is religious credulity," or "that religion which remains, when real religion is dead." The apostle Paul said to the Athenians that he perceived they were "too superstitious" (Acts XV 22) (In those days there were no "Churches") It is the characteristic of the credulous and the ignorant both in the East and the West and especially of the Semitic mind to see in every event, even the most trivial, a direct "supernatural" interference, wrought by the innumerable unseen ministers"—both good and evil of the Divine will.

OLD WORLD BELIEFS.

The definite form in which the most ordinary forces and phenomena of nature, and passions of the mind appeared were by them regarded as "Angels," and were, by admission of the Jews, derived from Babylon. Thus in Deuteronomy it is said that, to punish the Israelites for worshipping the golden calf—"God sent five angels to wit—Indignation, Anger, Fury, Ruin, and Wrath" and they interpret quite literally the verse—"He maketh the winds His Angels, and fiery flames His ministers." (Psalm CIV. 4.) The number of angels are, and were immense. For example, we read that at Mount Sinai 600,000 Angels descended, according to the number of the 600,000 Israelites present on the occasion, and we come across the following interesting story—a passage from Isiah (XLIX 14) is to be understood as follows

A COMPLAINT.

The Church of Israel complains to God.:—"Lord of the World, even when a man takes a second wife, he thinks of the first; but thou hast utterly forgotten me." But God answered:—"Daughter: I have 12 signs of the Zodiac; and to each Missal," 30 "Chell" (commanders): and to each "Chell", 30 legions, (generals): and to each legion, 30 Rabaton, (officers) and to each Rabaton, 30 "Karton" (captains): and to each Karton, 30 Kistra (camps): and to each Kistra, I have assigned 3,650,000,000 stars. All of those I have created for thy sake, and yet thou sayest I have forgotten thee!" To arrive at the total "hosts of Heaven", we have to make the following simple sum in Arithmetic:—

12 x 30 x 30 x 30 x 30 x 30 x 3,650,000,000 which makes 1,064-340,000,000,000—this is the total of the "Hosts" above. The figures are a bit astronomical, but that can't be helped when dealing with "Heavenly bodies."

FORMIDABLE HOST.

The military terms used, have an interesting bearing on a word used in St. Monk's Gospel (V 9:)—"And he asked him, what is thy name?

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Procrastination.

The British Premier's reply in the Commons on Monday to an interpellation asking him whether the Government regarded "major questions of policy in Palestine" as outside the terms of reference of the Committee which is inquiring into the recent disorders in that country throws a flood of light on the attitude even of a Labour Government in Britain when the question of exercising the British mandate is concerned. Mr. MacDonald was not prepared to say that the report of the Shaw Committee would not affect future British policy but he indicated the anxiety of his Government to gain time in respect of the complicated question of defining that policy by adding that after the report was received they would consider whether a Royal Commission should be set up to investigate it. Britain is answerable to the Geneva League as the Mandatory for Palestine and the leaders of the Arabs in that country cannot be blamed if they protest to the League against this British policy of procrastination.

Disintegration.

The proposal said to have emanated from Signor Grandi, the head of the Italian delegation to the Five Power Naval Conference, that Britain, America and Japan should conclude a Three-Power Pact and that the Conference should then be adjourned for six months reveals the strength of the disintegrating forces which have been at work to hinder the chances of all the five great naval Powers of the world reaching an agreement on all-round naval reduction. "You go ahead and leave us, Italy and France, to stew in our own juice" is what Signor Grandi desires in effect to say. His suggestion of an adjournment for six months is based on the hope that the intervening period will be utilised by the two Powers that find it difficult to secure naval parity in arriving at an amicable understanding. But if an agreement is to be reached it cannot be reached by breaking up the London Conference, however tactfully the process is achieved. It can be reached by calling in the co-operation of other Powers like Spain and Germany whose naval interests the Conference has so far chosen to ignore.

Muslims' Sympathy.

Some Muslim friends of Mahatma Gandhi felt aggrieved that he did not march through their villages. Gandhiji, who sympathised with them, reassured them with the remark that soon he would do something bigger than marching and that the success of his anti-Salt Tax Satyagraha would be a boon as much to Muslims as to Hindus. Muslims will also be gratified to learn that Gandhiji and his first batch of volunteers would share the hospitality of a patriotic Muslim friend at Dandi and that the Satyagrahis will sally forth from that friend's house. No less gratifying is the news that Gandhiji has received a donation of Rs. 50,000 for Congress work from a Muslim friend who believes in so doing charity that the left hand does not know what the right hand gives.

Foreign Liquor.

In his speech on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas wished to know why the Finance Member did not turn his attention, when he wanted more revenue, to higher duties on imported wines, liquors and spirits. The answer is simple. For one thing, the Finance Member has been so far allowed to tax such a thing as salt. Another answer was hinted at by Sir Purshotamdas himself when he pointed out that imported liquors acted as a brake on the progress of prohibition. Unless all liquor is brought under popular control, provincial experiments in prohibition can at best be partially successful as in many cases the prohibited Indian liquor only makes room for the freely imported foreign liquor. Till the Government of India is made responsible to the people, only vigorous anti-liquor propaganda, including picketing of liquor shops in selected areas, can control the growing trade in foreign liquor.

Reason Why.

Vicar (in Sunday School): "Now who can tell me why Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt?"

Bright Scholar: "Please, Sir, because she wasn't satisfied with her lot".

"THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE"

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

While reading yesterday's (25th March) editorial by Mr. Wilson, in the "Indian Daily Mail" entitled: "The New Blasphemy"—I was reminded of Shakespeare's famous phrase, "sermons in stones" and good in everything." Verily Mr. Wilson—before pegging a sermon in stone—ought to have stopped a bit to think, whether anybody takes Mr. Ranga Iyer seriously. His brave words amount to nothing. No Congressman has contended that Mr. Gandhi is 'infallible." Hence, Mr. Wilson has begged the question—and made himself ridiculous to no purpose.

But, we certainly resent the lying propaganda carried on by "The Indian Daily Mail"—under the signature of "Scrutator." As every one knows by now, who wields the vilifying pen by that "non-de-plume," it would be best to tear the veil asunder and take Mr. Wilson to task for his misrepresentation of Gandhiji.

Mr. Wilson still persists in his canard, that Gandhiji has acted the part of a quick-change artist, with regard to the Round Table Conference. But what are his proofs? None whatecer.

The whole Indian world knows—supposing that non-Indian the people were kept ignorant (by the foreign news agency) of the true state of affairs, by its version of Indian affairs—that Mahatma Gandhi accepted the Round Table Conference, if the clearly expressed conditions are fulfilled, viz., the Conference is called to frame the Dominion Constitution.

Let Mr. Wilson refer to the words of the Delhi leaders' manifesto, before going further on with his gossip, "heard on the Apollo Bunder."

That was the secret of the President of the Liberal Conference, demanding 'immediate' "Dominion Status for India.

Mahatma Gandhi demanded that the Conference be called to frame a constitution of Dominion Status, and that the Congress Party should have a majority therein.

Mr. Wilson, it seems, has a very deep knowledge of constitution. For he says, it was asking the Viceroy to give an unconstitutional pledge, that "the British Goverenment would guarantee Dominion Status" as a result of the Conference.

Mr. Wilson has forgotten even recent British political history.

The Irish Round Table Conference, was called to offer Dominion Status to Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George took leading part therein. Where was Mr. Wilson's constitutional knowledge lying at the time?

The Round Table Conference, that is to be called would be a pretty "show". As Mr. Wilson expects it, the Liberals and other partakers in it may talk and request and cajole and argue, to their heart's content. In short: "Round and round the rugged glen, the ragged rascals ran"!

Talk and your masters would hear you. Why the farce at all? We have our little glorified "Round Table Conference"—in our Bombay Legislative Council. In like manner, we shall have in the "Round Table Conference"—the representatives of sundry interests, and too numerous to mention.

India's "Drain" has been a historical scandal: "Home Charges" has been another scandal: interest guarantees and concessions to foreign investors has been a third historical scandal. And, still poor Wilson asks the "Chronicle" to let go its part of advertising revenue from foreign firms!

Let Mr. Wilson first persuade his brother Britishers—to forego the "drain" from Indians—let the "Times of India" and the other Anglo-Indian papers drop like hot potatoes the revenues from their Indian patrons: advertisers and readers, whose national interests they throw to the winds—and then it would be time enough to advise the "Chronicle."

Now Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's part in inciting the Government by stupid analogies, to nip Mahatma Gandhi's movement in the bud. His view and his "inspiration". For it are given in parallel columns:—

"He says that with the unquenchable faith he has in the method of civil disobedience he must not be deterred from the course the Inward Voice seems to be leading him to. He excuses himself by saying that although civil disobedience is likely to resolve itself into violent disobedience, civil disobedience will not be the cause of violence. According to him, violence is there already and civil disobedience will only bring it to the surface. In other words, he is prepared to apply a lighted match to a powder magazine and then disclaim responsibility by arguing that the lighted match was not the cause of the explosion, but the existence of the magazine was the cause. Surely Mr. Gandhi is performing wonderful gymnastics in logic and self-delusion."

—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's letter: "Times of India", 24th Jan., 1930.

"The Congress is incapable of construction, and indeed of destruction according to any settled plan; but 'it can wave, as it has waved, the match in the powder magazine,' and there is no organized Indian body that can be counted upon for more than gestures of deprecation and resolutions regretting incendiarism. Thanks to the well-intentioned error of the now famous Viceregal declaration, the dissenters from the Congress policy of complete independence are obliged to insist on the virtually immediate grant of "Dominion Status." Of the unwisdom of that declaration we wrote plainly at the time; and we will now add only that, by 'throwing out "Dominion Status" to Indian politicians' in general, Lord Irwin ensured, first, that extremists would at once demand independence, and, second, that moderates could demand nothing less than the Viceroy's gift."—"Saturday Review." (London), Jan. 4, 1930.

III

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Wilson of the "Indian Daily Mail" has made the fit retort of Mr. Ranga Ayer, the text of his sermon only to conclude that the "idea seems to be that there is something sacred about Mr. Gandhi, and that the slightest criticism of this leader is the rankest blasphemy." May I remind Mr. Wilson that to criticise a person is a totally different thing from attacking him? And there are such things as "vulgar attacks" of which species Mr. Wilson knows so much that it would be impertinence on my part to define the phrase. Against such vulgar attacks as are daily served out from the columns of "I. D. M.", one revolts in sheer disgust and exclaims: "it is blasphemy to revile a person who knows no 'self' but 'India." And let Mr. Wilson know, if he does not know yet, that no Indian worth his salt would tolerate such blasphemy against one the breath of whose nostrils is the freedom of India. He is India's chosen Commander; India, as if by instinct, knows that she has the services of a prophet at her disposal to win her lost freedom back. If "independence" is good for Mr. Wilson's England, why should it be bad for India! What, however, our good Wilson forgets, is that what is sauce to England ought to be sauce for India.

If German rule in England is unwelcome to the Englishman, how can it be that English should rule over Indians? In other words it is the birth-right of Indians as it is of Englishmen to have independence and to be the masters of their destiny. This Mr. Wilson is not so primitive as not to recognise. Then where is the quarrel of any person who loves India with Mahatma Gandhi who is out to regain that natural state of 'freedom?' No honest man—if he is a real lover of India—will have any cause to quarrel with Mahatma Gandhi on this ground of independence, however much one may disagree with his methods to achieve independence. But Mr. Wilson says that it is 'foolish' to ask for independence from our White rulers. The persons of Mr. Wilson's type are thus the real foes of our country. And it is only when we know the critic in his true colours that we would be in a position to know him as a friend or a foe.

Under the present special conditions of India all well-meaning critics must strain their nerves to offer constructive criticism with the only view to advance our progress towards independence. If Gandhi confronts the common foe on one front, let others who differ from him as to the expediency of direction, to direct their attack from a different front. But this pre-supposes the intention to win independence on the part of the latttr. And has Mr. Wilson not told us in many words that it is foolish to demand independence? Then how can you expect such an unsympathetic and hostile critic to assist Gandhiji in his endeavour to get independence? If he were not specially deputed to revile Gandhiji and ridicule his theories, would he not have simply argued from day to day the case for Dominion Status? As a matter of fact even a child knows that to attack Gandhiji who has identified himself with India is to attack the cause for which even the Moderates stand. In other words the Moderates weaken their cases for Dominion Status by attacking Gandhi and his movement. This incidentally shows that the Moderates who have engaged the services of a hostile foreign scribe are not sincere in what that say in public.

Mr. Wilson with naive simplicity asks: "It it not the duty of a leader-writer in a newspaper to criticise Gandhi?" Who quarrels with him as to his right to criticise any public man? If we were to resent criticism we would not have heard Gandhiji calling his colleagues and discussing with them his plans. The obvious inference is that we always welcome friendly and constructive criticism from any quarter. If Mr. Wilson offers criticism in that spirit to help the movement and the cause for which Gandhiji stands, we shall surely welcome his in our fold as a brother-soldier fighting with us in the common battle against a common foe. But as matters stand Wilson is in the opposite camp and he uses the artillery against the army of Gandhi with a view to destroy it. Be that as it may, it is our shame that there were Indians who betrayed our cause by engaging a force to range it against us.—Yours, etc.,

ALPHA.

"THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been for years, a constant reader of all the three leading English dailies of Bombay and if I can trust my memory, I don't think I have ever found such language used, as is now used by the "I. D. M."

It is a d———d dirty shame on the part of the owners of the said paper that they should allow such dirt to be scribbled for their paper.

Imagine a person reviling another, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to loose.

Running wild! That's what it is.

I shall, however, pray that the paper which I had once held in esteem, may soon come back to its original form and thus return to sanity.—Yours, etc.,

"IMPARTIAL".

News In Brief.

—:o:—

Bangalare—Tributes were paid to Sir Mirza Ismail at a cosmopolitan dinner given by Mr. K. H. Ramayya on Tuesday night in recognition of the Dewan's services to the State. The function was attended by a large gathering of citizens and members of the Legislature.—A. P.

Cables In Brief.

—:o:—

Rugby.—The Postmaster General stated in the House of Commons that very great success had attended the Post Office wireless telephony tests with Australia which had been proceeding for seven months—B. O. W.

Rugby.—In recognition of the success of the exhibition of Italian art which has just concluded in London, the King has conferred honorary knighthood and Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire upon the Italian Ambassador and honorary decorations upon other Italians who have collaborated in the exhibition.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Dr. Lyttelton former headmaster of Eton and Hallesbury was knocked down by a motor car in London and taken injured to hospital. He is 74 years old.—B. O. W.

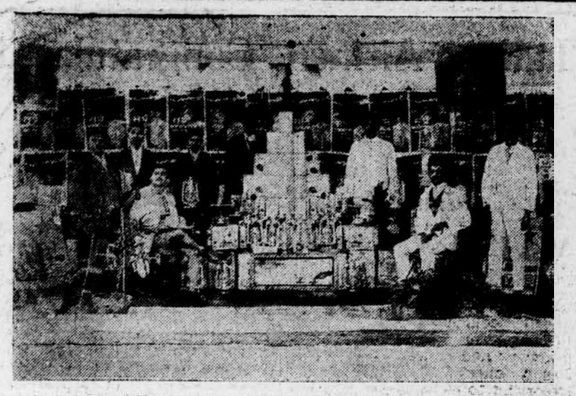
THE
Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Bombay.



A demonstration tent for illus trating the use of lamps and stores at an up-country *mela*. See Burmah-Shell article on page 6.

PROF. INDRA'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

Tense Excitement.

REPORTER & SUPDT. OF POLICE DEPOSE.

DELHI, March 25.

The Court room and the compound of Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate was crowded today when Prof. Indra was produced in the Court for his trial. Elaborate police arrangements had been made and admission to the Court room was strrictly limited. Throughout the period of trial, there was tense excitement in the crowd outside. Only few gentlemen were allowed inside the Court room besides the accredited press representatives.

The shorthand reporter who took down Prof. Indra's speech and the Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. branch, the complainant in the case were examined on behalf of the prosecution after which the case was adjourned.

Messrs. Asaf Ali and Dahniram represented the accused while Mr. Surajnarin, Government pleader appeared for the Crown.—Free Press.

'ALL-ASIAN CONFERENCE OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 25.

In the course of a letter to the organisers of the proposed All-Asian Conference of Women Dr Rabindranath Tagore who is entirely in sympathy with the movement says that the consolidation of the cultural consciousness of the Orient is the preliminary step for the enrichment of world culture and as women are the fundamental custodians of cultural life, it would be most valuable for them to meet and strengthen their understandings of the gifts that Asia has to offer to the world.—A. P.

"PURNA SWARAJ."

—:o:—

Delhi's New English Daily.

DELHI, March 25.

Before the District Magistrate today, Mr. S. Airavatam declared himself as printer and publisher of an English daily entitled "Purna Swaraj" Mr. Airavatam will also edit the paper which will stand for complete Independence of India, and will generally support the Congress programme, except Civil Disobedience.—Free Press.

DADABHAI NOWROJI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

—:o:—

Rs. 2,500 For Thesis On India's Economic Position.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Fund held on the 26th June 1929 it was resolved that from the balance of the Fund a sum of Rs. 80,000 be set aside for constituting a special fund called "The Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Prize Fund," with a view to the application of the income thereof in awarding a prize annually to the person who in the opinion of the Trustees of the Fund has done most to advance the educational, social, economic or other interests of India, or to any person the Trustees might select for doing any research work and writing a thesis on any subject, connected with the educational, social economic or other interests of India. A board of seven Trustees consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed:—

Hon. Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. R. P. Masani.

The Trustees have decided to award the first prize of Rs. 2,500 to the author of the best thesis on:—

"The present economic position of India and the most practical measures for improving it with special reference to the promotion of the trade and industry of the country," the advertisement regarding which appears in another column.

"NOAH'S ARK" AT WELLINGTON TALKIES.

—:o:—

Second Week Of Remarkable Film.

Man's nature has in the main remained unchanged throughout the ages. Its passions and sinfulness, lust and greed, as well as the redeeming virtues of love and sacrifice are the same to-day as they were 5,000 years ago. This is the theme on which is built up of the remarkable film which will close its second and last week's run at the Wellington Talkies on Friday.

"The point" is vividly illustrated by a thrilling romance of undying love which emergies triumphant over the wreckage and destruction of the last world war. The story centres round a group of cosmopolitan persons among whom the principal characters, a German girl and her American lover, find themselves in an extremely trying situation on account of their respective nations being ranged on opposite sides in a deadly conflict. The incidents evolve themselves to a damatic climax when the audience is carried back to 5,000 years ago, and in parallel episode from the Bible is enacted as a parenthesis of the main story which is then resumed and brought to a happy ending. The principal character that survive or perish in the red deluge of blood during the recent war play analogous roles in the dark deluge of water which overhelmed the world in the Biblical episode, and from which the chosen few were saved by Noah's Ark.

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLES.

The magnitude and sweep of the theme is masterfully handled in the film which contains some of the most stupendous and impressive spectacles of the terrible flood in all its irresistible majesty and the havoc and destruction it wrought. Sets covering more than a square mile were used to produce these gigantic effects, on the whole production took two million dollars and three years to make. Directed by Michael Curtiz, famous for his masterly handling of spectacular scenes, the film has an enormous cast of 5,000, headed by a select group of noted screen players. Amongst these is the benitching screen beauty Dolores Costello in the leading feminine role, supported by George O'Brien, Noah Beery and Paul McAllister. The musical part is served by some popular song hits and stirring marching tunes.

"AWFUL TRUTH AT PATHE CINEMA."

—:o:—

Last night the Pathe Cinema at Lamington Road presented a midweek change of programme. It is the "Awful Truth", an all-talking film about a young married couple in the smart society of New York who find themselves in a difficult situation owing to the husband's jealousy and the wife's pride. The leading role is ably played by in a St. Claire, the well known Broadway stage star, supported by Henry Daniel, Paul Harvey and other capable members of the cast. The Pathe Super Gazette is also included in the programme.

LADY SYKES AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

—:o:—

"Rio Rita", closed its successful season of two weeks and a half at the Excelsior Theatre with a final show which was attended by a crowded house among whom was Lady Sykes.

On Thursday and Friday, a new talkie "Come Across" will be screened. It is a story of a beautiful society girl who danced her way into a gigantic blackmailing gang and then beat the crooks at their own game. Another attraction will be in short film in which the Aga Khan is heard speaking on the occasion of his recent marriage in France.

G. M. C. AGAIN.

—:o:—

At an emergent meeting of the Indian Medical Association, Punjab Branch held to consider the situation created by the decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in not recognising Indian medical degrees, resolutions were passed (1) requesting the members of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils "to urge on the Government of India to take the necessary steps by means of legislation" (2) laying down that in future the medical qualifications of candidates for the Indian Medical Service and other medical services of India should be registerable in India and not in Great Britain (3) that an Indian Medical Council should be established at an early date and pending the formation of this Council, the present Provincial Medical Councils should function as such for their respective provinces and (4) that all medical men should be encouraged to use Indian-made drugs and medical appliances.—A. P.

WORLD OF SPORT

WAS SCOTT THE VICTIM OF A FOUL?

Opinion Of Several Experts.

Much has been written and said about the recent fight in which Scott lost to Sharkey. Several people who were at the ringside at the Miami Stadium are emphatic that the Englishman was badly fouled. It is also alleged that several films of the fight have been censored and people in Europe have thus not ben able to come to any decision as to whether the Londoner was given a fair deal or not.

Here are some of the opinions of boxers and boxing experts on the result:—

Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight champion of the world: "Scott quit."

"Young" Stribling, who lost to Sharkey a year ago: "Scott can't take it. He doesn't like them downstairs."

Georges Carpenter (in the Paris "Midi", quoted by Reuter): "I am not surprised. I said in England that Scott hasn't a chance. He has no fire."

According to Reuter Lou Magnolia, the referee who was in charge of the fight, is reported to have said: "The brutal truth is that Scott just cannot take a blow in the stomach. I gave him every chance. I asked him, if he could continue, and he said 'Yes. All right. Give me a few seconds.' But he could not stand up before Sharkey's body attack. It is sad, for Phil is a nice lad and a fine boxer.

LONDON MAY HAVE A WORLD FIGHT.

—:o:—

LEN HARVEY ANXIOUS TO MEET WALKER

London has not had a fight for a championship since Tommy Milligan was battered into defeat by Meekey Walker some years ago, but an effort is being made to get the American to fight in England again and Len Harvey, the British middle-weight champion, is prepared to give him battle. Mr. L. Bettinson of the N. S. C. is on a trip to America and will use his persuasive powers to induce Walker to come to England and defend his title.

RACING AT KOLHAPUR.

—:o:—

Horses Who Should Run Well To-day.

Many Bombay sportsmen have gone on to Kolhapur for the short Spring season. Already one meeting has been decided and to-day another will be run off.

The opening day's racing was of an interesting order. Bridault won the Shri Yuvaraj Devas Cup. This success was not altogether surprising as the son of Hainault gave promise of rumning into form towards the end of the Bombay season.

SA'EE continued a winning sequence and this newly landed Arab must be seen to advantage at Poona if raced along judicious lines.

Several of my readers are doubtless interested in the racing at Kolhapur and a few hints on today's fixture may be instructive.

The Shri Accasaheb Maharaj Cup is the affair of most moment and among the twenty acceptances the three most likely to fight out the issue are YONA, HUMSIYAH and ARCADIA.

For the Turf Club Plate I like the chances of SHANAWAZ. TINDER GEE must be about the hardest to beat

My idea of the probable winner of the Town Plate is JEWEL. Two that should make a race of it are WAALIM and ROLLS ROYCE.

I would place them in the following order for the Prayag Plate, Division I.: YAFAR, JOYFUSS and RED INDIAN.

COLLECTOR and PACKHARD ought to have the finish of the other division to themselves.

The Newcomers' Plate looks a good thing for RIN TIN TIN and the opposition should be provided by YOUNG SADIAN and GOLD FLAKE.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

"A Goal Less Draw."

Wednesday's match between the B. B. & C. I. Railway Headquarters and the Catholic Association was perhaps the most uninteresting game of the tournament so far. After seventy minutes of play, no decision was arrived at, and one wonders with what idea teams of such description enter in a tournament such as this. Much of the play consisted in indiscriminate hitting and passing. The forwards on both sides bungled very badly, the Railway men being more to blame in this respect as they missed several golden opportunities.

The game will be replayed at 4-15 p.m. to-day.

The teams were:—

Catholic Association:—Cardoz James, A. Gomes and R. Fernandes, J. P. Fernandes, J. D'Souza and D. Bernhard; Michael Ternai, A. Vaz, J. Paes, Jotin D'Souza and Peter Pereira.

B. B. & C. I. Railway (Headquarters):—Stanley Irwin, E. Simpson and Mendez; Chapman, Rosario and Mascarenhas; D. Oliveira, P. Kane, W. Rodrigues, Gilbert and Ingram.

Referees:—Littlewood and Simpson.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B. B. & C. I. Headquarters vs. Catholic Association, 4-15 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. Santa Cruz vs. Tivimnenses S. C., 5-30 p.m.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

—:o:—

Leonidas Leads.

LONDON, March 26.

At Lincoln to-day the Lincolnshire Handicap (over a distance of one mile) resulted as follows:—

LEONIDAS 1
CULZEAN 2
KNIGHT ERROR 3

—Reuter.

WRESTLING MATCH IN KOLHAPUR.

—:o:—

Draw Declared After 30 Minutes' Bout.

KOLHAPUR, March 25.

There was a large gathering this afternoon at the Palace Theatre wrestling arena to witness a wrestling match between Jeja Panjabi of Lahore and Babu Biray of Kolhapur. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Maharani Saheba, S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, the Yuvaraj of Dewas and many State officials were present. The wrestlers were equally matched and after some splendid display of wrestling for half an hour a draw was declared and they were presented with a purse each by S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj. A match between the same two wrestlers has been fixed to come off after twenty days.—A. P.

Air Force Vote Agreed To

—:o:—

LONDON, March 25.

The House of Commons agreed to the Air Force vote.—Reuter.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION

—:o:—

How Council Leaders View It.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

It is understood the Bill entitled the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which was foreshadowed in the Governor's speech will create a storm in the Bengal Council though shorn of Swarajists.

Interviewed by the Free Press, Mr. J. L. Banerjee, Leader of the Bengal Tenants Party appreciated the proposal to repeal the sections empowering the Government to arrest and detain persons without trial but criticised the intention to retain sections of the criminal code prescribing trial by special tribunal as objectionable saying "the various groups are agreed the days for special provisions and emergency legislations have gone".

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Leader of the Bengal National Party remarked special tribunals for trial of serious political offences should be constituted of three High Court Judges to deserve our confidence.

Mr. J. N. Basu, Leader, Peoples Party said: "Strong feeling exists for permitting emergency legislation to die a natural death. The public are reluctant to place extraordinary weapons in the hands of the Executive".—Free Press.

BURMA'S TRIBUTE TO SEN GUPTA

—:o:—

Appeal To People To Follow Gandhiji.

RANGOON, March 25.

At a largely attended meeting of Rangoon Citizens this evening at Fytche Square, Mr. U Ba Si in the chair, resolutions were passed placing on record the profound sense of gratitude of the Rangoon public for the services rendered by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta to the cause of national awakening and demanding a public enquiry into the fracas during Mr. Sen Gupta's trial. The speakers paid eloquent tributes to Mr. Sen Gupta for his sacrifice and suffering for the cause of national awakening and uplift and appealed to the people to follow Mahatma Gandhi's advice in regard to non-violence through which alone they can reach their goal.—Free Press.

Nice.—The Duke of Connaught is suffering from severe chill and is unable to fulfil any engagements.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Muslims' Response To Mahatma's Call.

(Through Satyagraha Suo-Committee, B. P. C. C.)

The following persons have enlisted themselves as Satyagrahis:—

221. Dr. Abdul Salam.
222. Moulvi Ismail Suratee.
223. Sjt. Osman Dada.
224. Sjt. Abdul Majeed.
225. Sjt. G. G. Khan Yezdani.
226. Sjt. Syed Aijaz Hussein Mohamed Taki.
227. Sjt. Syed Anzar-ul-Din Syed Rafi-ud-Din.
228. Sjt. Aejaz Husein Quraishi.
229. Sjt. Muzaffarbeg Nazirbeg.
230. Sjt. Habibulla Khan.
231. Sjt. Mohamed Yusuf Memon.
232. Sjt. Kader Ali Kamer Ali.
233. Sjt. M. H. Khan.
234. Sjt. S. Husanally.
235. Sjt. Pamzanalli Abdullabhai.
236. Sjt. Fazleali Esmail Ebrahim.
237. Sjt. Noormahmed Husein Vallibhoy.
238. Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kader.
239. Sjt. Isakbhoy Ebrahimbhoy Javeri.
240. Sjt. Abdul Cadir Meeran Sayyad.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

7-30 a.m.—General rally of the Volunteers at Congress House. Programme will be announced on the spot.

6 p.m.—General rally of the Volunteers at Congress House. Programme will be announced on the spot.

CALL TO SHAUKAT ALI.

—:o:—

Mr. Sadik has despatched the following telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali at Delhi:—

"Muslim Youths' Congratulations for declaring yearning to see Gandhiji. Request hasten Independence Banner. Lost Opportunities never recur."—Sadik.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY.

Plan Of Campaign Outlined.

(Provincial Congress Committee Bulletin.)

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Committee met at the Congress House on Wednesday morning. The Council considered various suggestions in regard to the starting of Salt Civil Disobedience. How the fight should be organised, and conducted, and where the actual campaign should be started and concentrated upon, formed some of the important questions deliberated upon. The Council has ultimately come to definite conclusions on the plan of action.

The actual fight will commence in the city area itself. As to the exact date of Satyagraha, the Council sticks to the A. I. C. C. resolution on the subject. As at present arranged the Salt law will be broken on the second day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

In the meantime an intensive propaganda has been taken in hand.

The following programme has been arranged to begin with:—

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(1) AT KAMATIPURA.

A public meeting will be held on Friday, the 28th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bazar Road, 9th Kamatipura Lane, in the Girls' School Compound. Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, D. R. Gharpure, Ali Bahadur Khan, S. K. Pupala and Y. J. Meherally will speak. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside

(2) AT WORLI CEMENT CHAWLS.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Worli in the Maidan opposite the Satyanarayan Temple, when Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, C. K. Narayanswamy and Bagwatiprasad Nigam will speak. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

ALL-BOMBAY NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

On Sunday, the 30th instant, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at "A" Ward District Congress Committee's Office Master Building, 94/96, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS' GATHERING.

All the volunteers who have signed the Satyagraha pledge form are requested to be present on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Jinnah Hall, when the War Council will explain th plan of action. Admission will be by tickets which must be obtained from the Congress Office before 8 p.m. (S. T.) on 29-3-30.

PUNDIT SUNDERLAL'S PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY.

At the invitation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Pundit Sunderlalji, the well-known author of "Bharat-me-Angrezi-Raj", will arrive in Bombay on the 1st April, 1930, and will stay here for about a week. The War Council of the B. P. C. C. is arranging a programme of public meetings, etc. Details will be released as soon as they are fixed.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR SUMMONED TO DELHI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

boats and walk the distance of three miles to reach the river.—Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI STARTS FOR ANKLESWAR.

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu Runs To Keep Pace With Him.

BROACH, Mar. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left Broach this evening for Ankleswar. The departure was more enthusiastic and royal than the arrival. As Gandhiji had to pass through the City for going to the river, citizens had put up triumphal arches and the whole road was decorated with buntings and evergreens. Mrs. Naidu accompanied Gandhiji walking on foot throughout. So great was the speed of Gandhiji that Mrs. Naidu and volunteers had actually to run with him to keep pace. When the shore was reached, it was seen, a huge crowd was waiting there awaiting the Party's arrival and Gandhiji and party took their seats in the decorated country boat. Mrs. Gandhi also accompanied the party. The boat started amidst vociferous cheers. Gandhiji acknowledging the salute with folded hands.

After Gandhiji's departure, Mr. Abbas Tyabji left for Ahmedabad. —Free Press.

YOUTH CONFERENCE SPEECHES.

—:o:—

Navsari Official Stirred.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Mar. 25.

The Gujarat Provincial Youth Conference was held here the otherday under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. The speeches mad at the Conference have cause a flutter in the local official dovecote. The police officer in charge of the district, who is known for his indifference towards the complaints of the people, has been, it seems, has been roused by the alleged strong speeches, made by Messrs. Nariman, Johsi, Meherally, Rohit Mehta and Dr. Khandulbhai, there has been suite a stir about it. The Bombay C.I.D. is said to have sent a report of the said speeches to the Suba of Navsari who has on his part forwarded it to the District Police Superintendent of this place. This Officer has already set up an inquiry and sent for Mr. Wamanrao Tahmankar the President of the local municipality demanded a statement from him as to what the speeches were like. This officer while sending for such a responsible leader ought to have known his law much better in-as-much as the law required him to issue a regular notice against this gentleman to be present if he wanted his written statement. Messrs. Manibhai Duiwedi and Shapurji Gotla were similarly sent for.

STIRRING UP THE YOUTHS.

—:o:—

Prof. Kriplani's Campaign.

BENARES, March 26.

Acharya Kriplani is moving in the Province exhorting students and other youths to join the Satyagraha struggle. He is arriving here on the 4th April where he will address the students in different meetings. Volunteers are enrolling in good numbers. —Free Press.

Contingent To Gujarat Vidyapith.

—:o:—

BHAVNAGAR, March 26.

A party of about a dozen Volunteers of the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, headed by a teacher, is leaving on the 30th inst. to join training classes of the Vidyapith at Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

CALL TO PLEADERS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President of the District Congress Committee, has issued a circular to all legal practitioners in Oudh seeking their agreement to resolutions passed at a meeting of such persons and thereby getting forms filled in by them promising that they would not join any movement started or inspired by the Government to counteract in any way the national movement, to discard foreign cloth, use Swadeshi preferably Khadi, and contribute at least one per cent. of their income to Congress fund.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN SIND.

—:o:—

Dr. Choithram Sees Mahatmaji

BROACH, March 26.

Dr. Choithram had a discussion with Mr. Gandhi for half an hour to-day. Mr. Gandhi said Sind could start civil disobedience as soon as it was ready. If, however, it was not ready it might send volunteers to other provinces for civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi did not advise civil disobedience of forest laws for the present but insisted on concentration of civil disobedience of salt laws.

Asked what sould be the programme of those provinces where there were no opportunities for civil disobedience of Salt Laws Gandhi said such opportunities existed in every province.

Ladies of respectable families of Broach volunteered to cook for Mr. Gandhi's volunteers to-day.—A. P.

6,000 TO COURT ARREST

—:o:—

Salt Satyagraha In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Mr. Satisdas Gupta, President, Civil Disobedience Council announces that on April 6th or on the day on which Mahatmaji decides, salt manufacture will be started in certain places. Satyagrahis from Nadi, Bankura and Midnapur should make for sea shore in Contai. Satyagrahis of Howrah, Hoogly, Burdwan, Birbhum, and Murshidabad will break salt laws at some other point on the sea coast.

Arrangements have been made to send 6,000 Satyagrahis to court imprisonment in the three weeks of April. At least 250 Satyagrahis in all will have to assemble every day at all the centres.—Free Press.

C. P. Govt. Bans Mahatma Films

NAGPUR, March 26.

The Central Provinces Government have declared the following films uncertified for public exhibition in the Central Provinces and Berar: "Mahatma Gandhi's Historic March for Freedom" produced by Sharda Film Company "Mahatma Gandhi's historic March by Shri Krishna Film Company "Mahatma Gandhi's March from Ahmedabad" by Shri Ranjit Film Company.—A. P.

BENGAL STUDENTS RALLY.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The All-Bengal Students' Association decided to enroll volunteers to join the disobedience movement. The All-Bengal Students' Convention will be held on April 6 to decide on a programme.—A. P.

CUTTACK LEADER SUMMONED.

CUTTACK, Mar. 26.

Summons have been issued under section 188 against Messrs. Gopabandu Choudhry and Purnachandra Bose for addressing a meeting on March 23 disobeying the order under Section 144 to recruit Satyagraha volunteers. Several volunteers have been recruited including Saraladevi and Malatidevi.—Free Press

HOW CENSORSHIP WORKS!

The following Press message from the District Congress Committee was sent on 21-3-1930, from Agra and the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Office, has informed us that this Press message could not be delivered to the Editor, "Hindustan Times", Delhi, as it was considered objectionable by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi:

"Working Committee of Agra District Congress has authorised Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal to start Civil Disobedience against Salt Laws in district when and where he deems fit. Recruitment of volunteers going on steadily. About five hundred enlisted so far. Number will reach one thousand by end of March. Thousands expected to follow in thick of fight. Even ladies are offering to enlist. Permission of Mahatmaji or Provincial Committee is awaited."

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Millowners On Swadeshi.

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

In connection with the general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association held yesterday to resolve upon the use of swadeshi cloth by millowners, a prominent Mill Owner in an interview said the original resolution itself which urged every mill agent and all those connected with the Mills to use only 'pure' swadeshi cloth was very tame and subsequently in the modified resolution the word 'pure' was dropped. He regarded the resolution fell far short of true Swadeshism. An amendment in which the agents were asked to use khadi as far as practicable and otherwise pure swadeshi cloth made in indigenous Indian mills out of yarn spun in India was opposed by some members and ultimately had to be withdrawn. The mill-owner sarcastically remarked it was a good sight to see several owners dressed completely in foreign cloth voting for Swadeshism.—Free Press.

Indian Airmen Congratulated.

—:o:—

INTRODUCED TO BENN & INDIA COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Immediate Plan Undecided.

AGA KHAN TO ANNOUNCE OTHER PRIZES

LONDON, March 25.

Messrs. Chawla and Engineer, this morning, visited the India Office, and, at the conclusion of the sitting of the India Council, were introduced to Mr. Benn and members of the India Council and received hearty congratulations from all. H. H. the Aga Khan has wired from Antibes congratulating Mr. Chawla on the splendid achievement, and hoping that in the return journey he would succeed in winning his prize. The Aga Khan adds that after the prize is won he intends to give other prizes for his countrymen, including one for a flight to America.

Neither Mr. Chawla nor Mr. Engineer have decided on their immediate plans. They expect to remain in England at least month. They have not decided whether to fly back to India. They point out that the machine needs overhauling which will probably take a fortnight, and for which they will probably fly the Aeroplane from Croydon to Stag Lane, Hendon. Mr. Chawla estimates the cost of the actual flight at £200 and the total expenses including the cost of aeroplane at £1,200. He at present holds the Civil aviation scholarship awarded by the Government of India, and hopes after passing the theoretical examination, to take up employment in civil aviation. Mr. Engineer who is seventeen, is at present studying for engineering. He will continue his studies on his return to India. He also hopes eventually to take up civil aviation.—Reuter.

NO DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL?

BENGAL COUNCIL & CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Discussion To Take Place On April 23.

LONDON, March 25.

The decision to repeal the Bengal Executive's powers of arrest and detention without trial was announced by Mr. Benn in the Commons to-day. In reply to Mr. Thurtle who asked what were the Government's intentions in the matter, Mr. Benn read a statement on the subject made by Sir Stanley Jackson in the Bengal Legislature to-day and said that it had been made with the approval of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Statement In Bengal Council.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Addressing the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor Sir Stanley Jackson said that the Government would immediately place before the House a Bill for the repeal of those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 125 which provided for detention without trial, and he allotted April 1, as the day on which discussion of this Bill would be taken up. The Act is due to expire on April 23rd this year.

His Excellency said that these powers were framed to deal with revolutionary organisations which had for their object violence and assassination. The revolutionary movement which set those objects before itself was still in active operation in Bengal; though its more serious manifestation in the shape of definite outrages had not recently been prominent. But for the last three years it had been possible to keep the situation under control without fresh recourse to them. The Government of Bengal had been in communication with the Government of India on this matter; and His Excellency was authorised to state that the Governor-General in Council and His Majesty's Government, if they were satisfied of the existence of such an emergency, would be prepared to approve of the necessary steps for securing these powers to the Local Government again.

RETENTION OF SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL.

His Excellency, however, commended to the House the retention for a further period of five years of the special procedure for the trial of offences by Commissioners appointed under this Act; and he looked with some confidence to the Council to support him in this matter. He felt satisfied that the retention of these sections was not only necessary but there should be some guarantee against fresh recourse to those provisions which it was now proposed to repeal and the disappearance of which from the Statute Book could not but be a source of satisfaction.

He add that this form of procedure had in every case been applied with scrupulous discrimination solely to the trial of persons for specific acts of terrorist nature. Provisions which it was proposed to continue would. His Excellency assured the house, be applied in a light manner in future.

WORKING THE CONSTITUTION.

His Excellency referred to the debate which took place on Thursday last when the demand for Ministers' salaries was before the House; and said that he welcomed what he believed to be the desire of the House to work the Constitution in a constructive spirit. He assured the members that the views then expressed were having his closest attention, and would receive full consideration. "I may be permitted to add," said His Excellency, "that I shall spare no effort to examine the situation in the light not only of my responsibilities but also of my obligations and to reach a solution which will be in the best interest of the province."—A. P.

TROTSKY "AS THE MOST GENUINE OF ALL BOLSHEVIKS"!

Chota Crown Counsel And Nimbkar Cross Swords.

MEERUT CASE PROCEEDINGS.

MEERUT, March 26.

At to-day's hearing of the alleged conspiracy case Mr. Mitter referred to Trotsky as "the most genuine of all Bolsheviks" replying to objection by Nimbker to the book called "Real situation in Russia" being exhibited on the ground that Troskey had been expelled from the Party in 1927 and its criticism of the Comintern.

Mr. Mitter said even admitting that its criticism of the Comintern which had the fountain head of this "Conspiracy" it would certainly be admissible evidence to show the interest of the accused in the Comintern. To say that Troskey's book was not relevant to a Bolshevik case was fantastic and beyond his comprehension.

The objection was overruled.

Alladin Ahmed, police officer who searched the office of the Workers and Peasant Party, examined by Mr. Mitter said he received a telephone message to come and assist Natha Singh in search of the premises. A large number of exhibits were put through by witness.

Dr. Adhikary and Dange, accused, objected to the book called "Karl Marx" being put as an exhibit on the ground that it was a standard book of reference dealing with economic theory. The Court overruled the objection but said it could be made accessible to the accused for reference as far as possible.

The Court then adjourned for lunch. There will be no sitting after lunch as the accused will be engaged in examining exhibits.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

—:o:—

Meerut Accused's Application Rejected.

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

Justice Sir S. M. Suleman has rejected in Chambers without issuing notices an application sent from jail by six of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case against the Printer and Publisher of the "Times of India" to show cause why they should not be convicted of contempt of court. The article referred to appeared in the "Times of India" dated February 25, being the reproduction of a Note issued by the Government of Bombay on the labour position in Bombay City.—A. P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described, causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue or the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 27th to 6 a. m. Mar. 28th 1930.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

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A GOOD WATCH for Rs.10

Our introduction of this fine Ten Rupee pocket watch is recent, yet large numbers have already been despatched to all parts of the Country and are giving every satisfaction to their owners.

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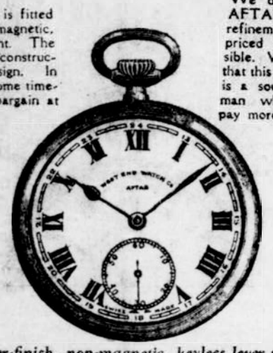

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What the People Say

"A QUESTIONABLE PARSI GIFT TO THE SHAH".

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the contribution appearing in your issue of the 20th inst. in which the writer apprehends or pretends to apprehend that the proposed presentation of a "bound and adorned" copy of the Yesht to the Shah on the Nowroze day might awaken the dormant ill-will and re-kindle the divine madness of the Mullahs and embarrass the Persian Government.

Speaking as a Mahomedan and knowing the sentiment of my countrymen in general and of the priestly class in particular, I would certainly say that the presentation by the Zoroastrians (who are ranked by many Mohamedan theologians as the "People of the Book") of a copy of their scripture on an auspicious occasion like the Nowroze to the head of the State, far from engendering any ill-will or fanaticism would, on the contrary, be hailed by all Mahomedan Persians, whether priest or layman, as a positive symbol of the extreme good-will and harmony subsisting between the different creeds in Persia and would be appreciated as an eloquent compliment to the beneficial results of the enlightened policy of religious tolerance pursued by the Shah and his government.

Whether the Yesht is genuine or "priest-made" as the writer of the article in question chooses to call it, is no concern of the Shah or the Mohamedans so long as the vast majority of the Zoroastrians regard it as a revealed book and is presented to the Shah as such.

The writer of the above article is attempting to excite the very fanaticism of which he pretends to be apprehensive but I may assure him that his tactics will utterly fail in Persia where the days of playing upon religious fanaticism are now an event of the past.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. DEHDASHTI.
Bombay, March 25.

"RATIONALISING PARSI PRAYERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You and all who are for rationalization of prayers would be glad to note that Mr. Khandalavala's courageous example has had the desired effect. His constant able writings attacking the utter rottesness of the priest-made books passing as the word of Zoroaster has undoubtedly encouraged some of the Zoroastrian Persians resident in Bombay to denounce the priest-made creeds. I am referring to a leaflet which has come to my hands and which is very courageously signed Bahmard Nosherwan Yazdani. It goes beyond anything that the savant Khandalavala has preached. It is a piece of excellent rationalism. The Parsi priest who pretends to uphold the un-Zoroastrian part of the Avesta may be challenged to read, if he can, and reply to this act of superb moral courage.

The Zoroastrian Persians are gradually coming into their own. In the matter of the Calender reform, as was pointed out in Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Hall on the Nawruz Day by Capt. Sohrab R. Bamji, they have given the lead to Bombay Parsis. I should not be surprised if the relegation of the spurious Avesta texts to their proper place is also initiated by these brave champions of freedom of thought from old Iran.

Mr. Yazdani is reported to be the first most strenuously to oppose the presentation of the Yeshts as part of Zoroastrian scriptures to His Majesty the Shah.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT.

TALKIES AND INDIAN AUDIENCES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "talkies" have undoubtedly come to stay and the public want them. The present programme of the "Broadway Melody" at the "Capiol" is a marvellous success in that line since its advent two years ago in the same place. In near future almost all the Cinemas in Bombay will "go talkie" and the dramatic theatres will get a setback for two reasons—less money and less time. I want to make one important suggestion to the different managements who are actually running "Talkies" to-day and who intend to do so later on. The average Indian rarely comes in contact with an Englishman in conversation and then too owing to pronounciations which the latter have he has sometimes little or great difficulty in following him in detail. But there he has the remedy of saying "I beg your pardon" and join the link. Nothing like that sort with the characters that talk on the screen. The managements, therefore, should prepare and publish or call along with the films the books of the "Shows" they are going to show and should place there at the Cinema Houses for sale just as Marathi drama books are available. With book in hand ready to refer while the characters on the screen talk or before, he will be more able really to appreciate and enjoy the show. The managements will not stand to lose thereby but on the contrary they will gain something more by the sale of books. The majority of the cinema-goers are Indians and the introduction of this new suggestion into practice will make the "Talkies" more popular in its true sense.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

Kalyan, March 25

THE SARDA MARRIAGE ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The bitter and uncompromising opposition engineered by a benighted priesthood against the Sarda Marriage Act has fortunately become a matter of history, serving as an object-lesson in much ado about nothing. To amend the Act by reducing the marriageable age or agitate for its abolition or postponement at this stage is to say the least the very acme of unreason or unwisdom, inasmuch as the measure was passed by a thumping majority after a most critical and exhaustive discussion, the various amendments proposed to modify it having been completely lost. A report, however, is being sedulously spread that the 'pontifex maximus' of religion in India as the leader of the opposition may be aptly called, had interviewed the responsible authorities on the subject and assurance were given that his amending Bill would be accepted by Government, provided 12 years be acceded to as the irreducible minimum of marriageable age. The report in question has not so far received any confirmation from an authoritative source and may after all prove an instance of auto-suggestion furnished during a period of social ferment. In this connection it may be recalled to one's mind that the attitude of Government, both before and after the passage of the Act, has been one of courage and firmness born of a conviction of the beneficial effect of the legislation and any surrender to the fatuous and insensate agitation of religious bigots would detract from the morale of Government. Moreover, those who cooperate with Government in bringing about social and political reform will feel insulted and discouraged by Government going back on legislative Acts, with the result that all progress would be at a standstill. The two prevailing religions in India are supposed to be very plastic, tolerant, and comprehensive and if the Sarda Marriage Act involves the violation of a religious tenet—a thing which is doubted both by Government and the accredited exponents of the people of India, the Brahmans and Vysyas who feel affected by the new legislation and yet form an infinitesimal minority, can afford to put up with the new environment, in the same way as they did in the case of numerous social and religious rites and customs which underwent changes since the Rigvedic period. A heavy responsibility therefore lies on the shoulders of Government and any move on their part to root up or mutilate the Act will be looked upon as a mark of flabby weak-kneedness which is shameful, if not disgraceful, in the eyes of the world—Yours, etc.,

M. VENKANAH.
Vizianagram, Mar. 22.

ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is in the fitness of time that certain eminent citizens of Bombay have taken a courageous step in the starting of the Anti-Priestcraft Association to combat the evil influence which priestcraft exercises on the popular mind. The movement of liberation commenced by the great Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the prophet of New India, over a century ago, has manifested its influence in all the fields of activity which the Indian people are called upon to display. Emancipation from the bondage of Hindu orthodoxy in the form of idolatry appealed to Ram Mohan Roy as the solution of the problem of the awakening of a New India. The stress he put during the whole of his varied career of public life on this fundamental basis of a vigorous national life has more than justified itself in the struggle that the Indian Nationalists have carried on later from the time of late Dadabhoy Naoroji down to this day. The national movement which began with the establishment of the Indian National Congress and the National Social Conference put a seal as it were on the ideal that Ram Mohan Roy set before India, namely, removing the shackles of our imprisoned mind both in the sphere of political as well as the social side of our national life. There was a time when prominent Indians took great pains to prove that political liberty should precede the removal of bondage of social iniquities and superstitions. But happily with the growing consciousness of the incompatibility of such a standpoint with a truly democratic life, sensible educated people cannot be found to-day to argue that social inequalities can stand over till the political emancipation is first achieved. Educated young India now feels for an all-round liberation of the Indian mind. The lead given by the eminent citizens like Dr. Deshmukh himself a high class Brahmin, and Mr G. K. Nariman comes at an opportune moment for the young generation to follow.

The priest stands in the Hindu Society as the embodiment of mental slavery. He dominates the individual and social life, from the worship of the idol to the minutest details of socio-religious functions. The priest is the overriding force in the life of a Grahasthashrami, be he a Brahmin or non-Brahmin. He has to be pleased at every step He, interferes, everywhere with the solemnity of a demi-god. Even the idol itself derives no importance if there is not the priest to take care of it. He perpetuates superstition from generation to generation, through his selfish adherence to every form and ritual. That is how the Hindu's mentality is gripped by this bondage of the priest. Even today excepting perhaps in cities like our cosmopolitan city, the priest rules over the popular mind in villages, towns and everywhere. The priest cannot be ignored without the chance of bringing upon the persons guilty of such an heresy infinite suffering inflicted in the most insidious ways possible. The domination of the priestcraft is as corrosive of the Indian mind as the political domination. The enslavement of the mind has to be enslavement of the mind has to be removed in all its aspects if a free India is to emerge in future. The Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Arya Samaj and the Satyashodhak Samaj have been the precursers of the removal of social and religious bondage under which society has been groaning.

The Anti-Priestcraft Association have done a national service by giving their unqualified support to Mr. Ambedkar and his legion who are offering a non-violent satyagraha at Nasik for temple-entry.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. KUDALKAR.
Bandra, March 22.

INFALLIBLE CONCEIT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am really surprised that an intelligent and serious-minded person like Monsieur S. Megherian should have wasted his fine efforts in drawing attention to the infallible conceit of "The Examiner" as he quite rightly puts it. Monsieur Megherian is perhaps unaware that with few exceptions, the readers of the weekly religious paper are unsophisticated people, mostly peasants, who are intellectually incapable of thinking for themselves. I know of some practising Catholics in Bombay who have frankly admitted to me that they never read it as its dogmatism and bunk disgust them. In fact, it requires very little intelligence to recognize that most of the stuff it writes can only appeal to a very unintelligent and uncritical class of readers.

It is only among this class of readers that it can succeed in posing as being too "dignified" to reply to the devastating attacks that are made on the brand of Christianity it represents. I, myself, have publicly challenged it to come forward, if it dares, to contradict the many things I have written in these columns against the senseless and irrational claims and pretensions of the particular religion it represents. But it dares not, because it cannot. It can only assure its unthinking readers that this journal has recklessly embarked on an anti-religious campaign—an untrue and biassed statement which can only prejudice some simple-minded fools who are stupid enough to believe such a false statement. Let it be said once for all that the "Bombay Chronicle," is rendering the greatest service to the country by enlightening the people on a most vital question, namely,—their religious beliefs which are inseparably linked with their social, not to say political, welfare. This paper is combatting cant and hypocrisy in matters of belief and also the apathy with which people in India, generally, receive their religious belief. In other words, the "Chronicle," is trying to liberate the unfortunates who are tightly held in the clutches of religious pretenders and charlatans. It admit that such a task is not an easy and popular one. But it is a noble one To make believe that attacks on the errors and shameless pretensions of religion are made by enemies of the churches, temples, or mosques, and that such attacks are made by malicious and incompetent persons, is simply to throw dust in the eyes of bigoted believers. I have already characterized all these excuses as pure bluff. I am certain that a paper like "The Examiner" dares not risk the "scholarship," of the people who conduct it. These people, if they have a little experience and common sense, must be aware that nowadays there are people in the world who are well-informed enough to refute all their sophism and erroneous arguments. The only safe course for them is to keep up the reputation they earned in the past that they are very clever and learned people, and to continue living on this reputation. Monsieur Megherian, who like myself and host of others, is no longer imposed by all their claims of great learning and scholarship, should know that their real role among the ignorant is to be what the proverb says:—"Dans le royaume des avengles le borgne est roi." Monsieur Megherian, I believe, knows French well, so I need not translate. This, indeed, is the role that a paper like "The Examiner" must necessarily play in order to assure its existence among a class of readers who are generally innocent of first hand information. Such being the case, who really cares what it writes about the "Chronicle," the Anti-Priest-Craft Association, The Rationalist Press Association, and Rationalists in general? It is only natural that it should try to disparage any movement calculated to weaken its influence on people who are still unfortunate enough to be swayed by blind faith and superstitions of all kinds. In future, I would advise my fellow Rationalists to ignore completely such a paper as "The Examiner" unless it comes out and fight decently.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.
Byculla, March 22.

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—:o:—

Council Votes Grants Of Rs. Five Lakhs.

BANGALORE, March 24.

The March session of the Mysore Legislative Council opened to-day with a two days' programme, Sir Mirza Ismail presiding. The motion that the Bill vesting in local bodies the responsibility for extending primary education for providing adequate facilities in their respective areas for imparting elementary education for all children all over the State within ten years and for preparing a complete scheme for universal compulsory education and fixing the Government's and local bodies' respective financial responsibilities in furtherance of the scheme was, after full debate passed by a majority.

A warm discussion centred round the demand for the grant of rupees five lakhs for the new Bangalore water supply project, whose total capital cost is estimated at 50 1-2 lakhs. Explaining the position the Government Member in charge stated that it was proposed to undertake the scheme departmentally as a self-supporting work, the capital outlay being spread over four years. When the scheme came into operation, it would, while ensuing a steady and good supply of filtered water, also give a return of 5 1-2 per cent interest annually, after meeting all charges.

Sir Puttanna Chetty, supporting the demand welcomed the scheme as none too early. Two motions were made for cuts in the demand with a view to discuss the possibility of giving the enterprise to contractors. Mr. Seshachar, Waterworks Engineer, stated that it would be most economical and beneficial to undertake the work departmentally.

The motions were pressed to the vote and lost, and the demand was voted by a large majority.—A. P.

Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, March 26.

There has been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Burma and South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Bhamo a half; Amherst a quarter; Silchar and Tezpur one; Sibsagar a quarter; Trivandrum two and Palamcottah a half.

The western disturbance is causing clouds along the Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Assam and scattered light falls along the Frontier.—A. P.

Weekly Health Report.

—:o:—

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 22nd March 1930:—

The total mortality 630 was 66 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 25.2 The mortality for the 12th week of 1929 was 586 and death rate 23.5 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 606 and death rate 24.5.

Out of the total deaths 156 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 193 attacks and 102 deaths as against 233 attacks and 123 deaths in the previous week.

The total number of vaccinations performed in the City during the week was 6,707 as against 6062 in the previous week.

Plague caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported) and 2 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 364 as against 408 for the 12th week of 1929 and 345 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929).

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SOMETHING OF INTEREST ON GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

The German farmer mentally roots deep in his occupation and his home. Agriculture is not a branch of business which is given up as soon as it becomes unprofitable. It continues to remain one of the most important national industry in Germany. Agricultural production increased steadily in pre-war times and, after a temporary decline, a new increase set in since the end of the war.

This increase of production was chiefly caused by intensified growing methods, as only small areas were available for few cultivation. The progress of agricultural technic, the large and efficient use of artificial fertilizers and the adaption of crop rotation to natural conditions allowed of a steady increase of yields; however, under the pressure of the war, an exhaustion of soil took place, and the unfavourable consequences are not entirely overcome yet.

Agricultural conditions differ greatly in various parts of Germany because the manifoldness of soil, climatic and marketing conditions.

In the East of Germany, where Summer is rather warm and dry and fluctuations of temperature large, many large estates are to be found. Plains predominate. There are almost no industries in the agricultural districts and the population, therefore, is not dense. Soils are light and sandy in large sections of the East, whereas in other parts of the country heavy and fertile soils are to be found. Rye and potatoes are the chief field products. In central Germany and in the fertile regions of the East wheat and sugarbeet growing is the great importance.

North-western Germany has a more oceanic climate with relatively cool wet summers and small fluctuations of temperature. Aside from the unfertile heath and moor lands, hay, grass and forage production is of great importance in this part of Germany. Cattle and hog breeding is highly developed while grain production plays a comparatively small role in farm business. The farms are mostly passed on the eldest son without partition and we find wonderful old farms which have been in the possession of the same family for several centuries.

The western sections of Germany and southern Germany have quite a different character. The land is mountainous and we find a great many charming valleys. Farm land is partially split-up into many pieces and there is a relatively large number of very small farms. This is the result of land partition which generally takes place with every inheritance. The great dispersion of land led to a prpoletarinisation of peasants. Generally, however, marketing conditions in western and southern Germany are favourable as large consuming vary greatly from place to place and are generally favourable in the valleys. Fruit and vine growing plays an important part in the Rhine Valley and the valleys of the tributaries of the Rhine. Rye production is of less importance than in eastern Germany, while wheat production is a more important branch of business. In some parts hops and tobacco are grown.

The following figures on crops and livestock will give a picture of the relative importance of the various branches of agriculture in Germany. The figures on the yield per acre point to the intensity of German agriculture.

PRODUCTION FIGURES 1928 (in 100 Pounds.)

	In 100 Pounds.) Total Production	Yield per Acre.
Rye	187,867,000	16.41
Wheat	84,961,000	19.89
Barley	73,785,000	19.62
Oats	154,227,000	17.75
Potatoes	909,775,000	129.27
Sugar-beets	242,737,000	216.16

LIVESTOCK FIGURES 1928 (December 1.)

	Heads.
Horses	3,710,500
Cattle	18,386,200
Pigs	20,072,300
Sheep	3,625,600

Forestry is very important in Germany as, according to the 1927 census, 12,737,292 hectares (31,473,848 acres) were devoted to forestry. A large part of German forests is managed by the State. German forestry methods are famous throughout the world and many foreigners come to Germany to study them.

Agricultural administration and agricultural extension work lies mainly in the hands of the Chambers of Agriculture. There are number of agricultural schools of different types. Academic training is given by several agricultural colleges as well as by a number of universities which have special agricultural sections. Research work is carried on by the institutes of the colleges and universities, the Chamber of Agriculture, the State Experiment Stations and by a number of other Government or private institutions. In recent years, strenuous efforts were made to improve the quality of German agricultural products. Since 1923, German agriculture has been in a severe crisis which was caused by unfavourable prices for agricultural products and burdensome taxes.

The most important agricultural exhibition which takes place every year is the exhibition of the Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (German Agricultural Society.) In 1930, this exhibition will probably be held at Cologne at the end of May or beginning of June.

SCIENCE & SUPERSTITION.

(Continued from page 6.)

And he answered, saying my name is "Legion": for we are many". Turning now to the "Science and Art" of Daemonology: we may note that Wier has calculated that there are 7, 405, 926 "Devils". These "Angels" are divided into ranks and classes:—"Thrones, dominations, virtues, princedoms and powers:—to which there is an allusion in Ephesians (1.21). The passage is as follows—"When he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power and might, and dominion" etc. etc.

The "Home" it seems, of all "Evil Spirits" is "in the region of the "Middle Air" (See St. John XII 31) 2 Corinthians (IV. 4) and especially Ephesians 1): 2: VI 12. They were regarded as "lords of the existing state of things."

THE "HEADACHE" DEVIL.

In one Rabbinic legend, we are told that, if we could but "see the devils no one could stand the shock". Every man has "10,000 at his right hand and 1,000 at his left." We are told that: "they are remarkably "powerful at night: hence no one should greet a person by night for fear of saluting a Devil. They live chiefly in old ruins, and deserts and sepulchres and under trees (especially the Service tree and foul places." These "Spirits" are nicely described in the Book of Enoch (XV. 8). Further:—"Headache was caused by a demon named "Kairdaikoas." On the Sabbath night all hide themselves except Asimam, who causes the birth of epileptic children." The belief in these evil spirits has continued unabated to this day amongst Jews and others. There are houses to-day in Jerusalem in which men and women cannot dwell together: the "Evil Spirits" will not allow it. The celebrated Cabalist, Jehuda Biwas, explained that these Evil Spirits have now no power in the West—a wholly erroneous view as we shall see later. It is worth noting that the "Chalebi,"—the old traditional headdress of the Jewish women, was invented for the express purpose of keeping off the evil spirits, who sit always on the hair of all women whose heads are uncovered. And in 1 Corinthians (XI. 10) we read:—

"For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels." Frankl ("Jews in the East)"—tells us about this "Chalebi"—"Its ugliness is only equalled by the difficulty of describing it:" it was "a sort of Cheignon, except that it is made entirely of linen, and conceals the hair of all who wear it." In a subsequent article, we shall study the interesting past time in which the "Church" has indulged for centuries namely Demon—or Witch hunting, especially in Britain during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

NATIONALISM AND MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

"Industries' Greatest Opportunity." One sentence in particular from this article, deserves quotation It runs as under:—

"An impartial enquiry conducted in one of the great nations of the world a few years ago demonstrated that the general application of the best known practices in six typical industries would result in the saving of no less than 49 per cent. of the materials, power, labour, and human effort that were being expended on the average in those lines of activity to obtain the same production."

ELIMINATE WASTE.

There can be no doubt that a good deal of waste under all the above headings should be going on in several of our industries, but unless an effort is made to find out the waste and eradicate it ruthlessly, where is the hope of our industries competing with well organised methods of our competitors. Mr. H. P. Mody, in the "spirited speech" which he made at the Legislative Assembly, when protection to the textile industry of India was being discussed stated that the mill industry was manned by Indian capital and Indian brains. I only wish that Mr. Mody will see to it that in a short time this important industry—we all now call it a national industry—will become a truly national one, and that can come in only if the industry is manned 'entirely' by the 'nationals' of this country. When we say 'nationals,' we are speaking of the 100 per cent. nationals of this country and not the 'nationals' of the type, which the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was defending at the last meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN TALENT.

In that way, one important waste can be eradicated, and a few more of our people will be employed. The mill-owners should aim at absorbing as many of our people as possible in all important positions, instead of hindering them by importing non-nationals. The whole world is looking for remedies to solve the unemployment problem, and even the existence of the Lacause it has not done enough for the unemployed as the country expected it to do. India to-day is passing through an acute unemployment problem, and any Indian industry which is importing a non-Indian will be doing an unpatriotic duty to the country, and will be responsible for keeping a number of their own countrymen hungry and naked. India cannot look to the Government as it is constituted to-day for any material relief to cure unemployment, but the Indian industrialists can surely lend a hand in the most important and patriotic task not only for the benefit of the industry itself but also for the prosperity of the country at large.

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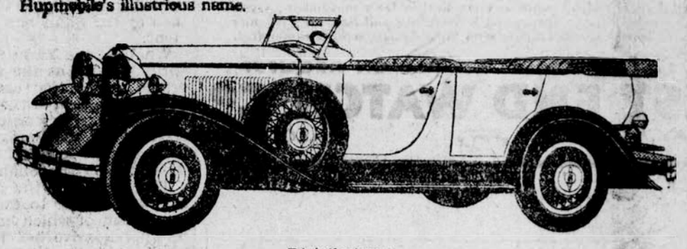
Enhancing the Value of an Illustrious Name

NEVER before in Hupmobile's illustrious history has such a marvellous Eight been offered—and never before has such an attractive price been possible. Priced as low as many sixes this new Hupmobile Eight develops 100 horse power and a speed of 80 miles or more per hour. Here is a quiet, smooth-running engine and vibration-free performance at any speed; luxurious drawing-room comfort; surprising ease of handling; and a unique harmony of design.

Concentrating production in the tremendous Detroit plants exclusively on straight eights, enables Hupmobile to offer this powerful and beautiful new Eight at most substantial reductions from previous years' prices. This marvellous new Hupmobile Eight has revised all previous standards of value for eight-cylinder cars and has placed a new value on Hupmobile's illustrious name.



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STOCKS AND SHARES.

ERRATIC PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

Rumours About Cotton Tariff Bill.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

The uncertain outlook regarding the Cotton Tariff Bill on account of opposition put forward in the Assembly was responsible for weak opening in Mill Shares to-day, when Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 786-4, Fazal at Rs. 526-14 and Century at Rs. 285. The market presented some nervousness but big bulls realising the situation soon supported Mill shares with large buying. This buying movement was further stimulated by unfounded rumours of passing of Cotton Bill. This news induced large short covering and Fazal shares were leading other textile shares. Prices alround established considerable gains when Bombay Dyeing was quoted Rs. 807/8, Fazal Rs. 560 and Century 293/12. At this level there was some relapse on profit-taking. The general sentiment leans on the bull side of the market and easier money conditions in the near future are expected to encourage good demand. Of course this is problematic and although most of the favourable developments are partially discounted, we think it safe to buy in easier moments for moderate profits. There was good demand for Tata Steel Ordinary shares which after opening at Rs. 46/8 improved to Rs. 48/10, while defds closed at Rs. 307/8. There was better demand for Burma shares. Tata Hydros were steady and Cements were neglected.

Last days for Budli business and squarring up open interest for April settlement are 28th and 29th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, March 26.

Bombay Dyeing 185, 97 93 803 796
Century 285 92 87 96 90 91
Colaba 136
Crescent 92 95
Fazul 525 22 30 45 42 60 56 52 50
Indore 351 52 53
Madhowji 26
Nagpur 467 76 73
New Great 197 205
Pearl 280 92 90
Simplex 50 53-2
Swadeshi 387 92 90
Burma 673 88 86
Hydro 1192 1200 1196 1201 1196
Tram 130 31
Deff 306, 10 7 8
Ord 46-8 49-4 48-10
Bundi 16-10
Indian 253 52 53
Katni Ord N 177
Alcock 262 67

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, Mar. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 520.
Apollo 50, nil 3.14 322-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 185.
Bharat 100 nil. 50.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (230) 796.4
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil 140
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India, 100, 473-12
Century 100, 291.4
Fazulbhoy 250, 550
Crescent 240, 93.12
Currimbhoy 100
Dawn 250, 535
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 155.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200. nil, 62-8.
Elphinstone 100, 6
Finlay 100, 95
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 161-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 35. 100, 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc., 108.12
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 7s 1010
Indore Malwa 100 353.12
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji (.000 to 1,560.
Kohinoor 10, 176.4
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 77.8
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/8l 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 410.
Mathradas 50, nil. 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50
Minerva 100. nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 86.4
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y.
205
Osmanshah. 8b 3y 52
Pearl 250 290
Phoenix 10, 348.72
Premier 10, nil 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil. 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 4a 52.
Simplex 100, 53.12
Sholapur 1000, 1575.
Sir Sharpurjee Bharucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100 390
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000. 2215.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 89.
Baroda 50 3 75.
Central 25, 15-4.
Eastern £5 xd.d 75.
Imperial Bank 500, 1260
Imperial P. P. 315.
Union 5. 3-2.
P. & O. Bank £10, 101. 1Z.
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80l xd. 16-10.
Gwalior Cement 10.80
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y. 144-6.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 176-4.
Katni Def 635.
RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81/11/ 770.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/8 90.
Gujara 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12/6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f, 84.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 60.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60. 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4, 82.
Rajkot Naroowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 675.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
Ahmedabad Electric 100 7 8y 120.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd. 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 665.
Bombay Tram Ord. 131-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1196/4.
Tata Power 1050, nil. 557-8. 555
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.
PRESS COMPANIES
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 **plus 20.**
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad **Manufacturing (250)** 248-12.
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance 10, 17-8.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8
MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 6, 267-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co. 50, nil. 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 186-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F Corporation 686-4.
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8-4.
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Ord. 46.6
Tata Iron Def. 308.12
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94.
Bombay Steam T s n.c 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 0 80.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1196-4
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 6u
PREFERENCE
Tata 1st Pref. 130-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 67.8
Andhra Pref. 977.8
Tata Power Pref. 1090
Tata Hydro Pref. 1030

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, March 26

Wheat May	6-3-6
Wheat Sept.	6-6-9
Linseed May	11-8-9
Linseed Sept	11-13-9

SILVER
London, March 25.

Silver India sold. Poor support
Silver Market is very quiet.

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-7/16

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10

LONDON DISOUNT RATES.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 4-1/4 per cent.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 26.

In responding to overnight advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 264/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. At this level there was general selling and prices declined to Rs. 263/-, but again recovered on covering by shorts. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and later advices being easy, our market again gave way on increased selling pressure and closed at 5.30 p. m. as follows:—

Broach A-M. 261/8
Broach J-A. 275
Oomra May 224/8
Oomra July 233
Bengal May 192-8
Bengal July 199
Broach A.M. Highest 264/8
Broach A.M. Lowest 261

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, Marc 26.
March	157.10 plus 0.50
June	148.10 plus 2.40
Sept.	141.30 plus 1.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal 195 May.
Bengal 202 July.
Broach 264 A./M.
Broach 278 J./A.
Oomra 227 May.
Oomra 236 July.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Mar. 26.			
Bengal	204	199	194	188
Sind	209	204	199	193
Punjab	202	197	192	186
Rajputana	204	199	194	188
Broach		264	261	256
Oomra No. 3	234	230	226	222
C. P. No. 1	250	246	242	238
C. P. No. 2	242	238	234	230
Mathia		220	215	210

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

100 K. Devchand & Co. Neemuch 230
100 Do. Jaora 216
100 S. J. Devid & Co. Thasra 268
200 Do. Nasirabad 221/8
100 Do. Vijaynagar 207
100 C. V. Jagjivan Wun 241-1/2
200 Japan T. & Co. Sailu 227
100 Patel Cotton Katol 246
100 Langli & Co. Ujjain 248-1/2
100 Do. Africa 417
100 Do. Malkapur 231
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 233
100 Bombay & Co. Thasra 278

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 26.
Bengal	203/215
Mathia	215/225
Khandesh	223/231
Akola/Khamgaon	227/235
Nagpur/Wardha	244/251
Barsi/Kurdudadi	223/230
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/232
Nagar/Vambori	223/229
Purna/Parbani	234/245
Khandwa/Sanavad	230/235
Indore/Ujjain	232/259
Miraj/Sangli	258/278
Coompta	255/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	320/335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 26.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	90	265,682
Central India	1,636	330,810
Barsi and Nagar	1,442	211,219
Hyderabad-Gaorani	304	67,649
Berar	977	568,244
Central Provinces	2,319	310,151
Total Oomras	6,768	1,753,755
Dholera	1,545	100,319
N.-W. Provinces		135,898
Rajputana	443	37,808
Sind-Punjab	62	142,133
Broach	3,734	226,391
Coompta & Dharwar		44,726
Westerns-Northerns		15,395
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,122
Persian		473
American		9,931
Egyptian and African		39,204
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		628
Total	12,552	2,513,883

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 26.
1st Sept. to 20th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,726	496,000
Japan & China	7,900	906,543
Coast Ports	99	11,120
Up-country by Rail		59,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		95,958
Total	11,725	1,568,785

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 25-3-30	7838000
„ Yesterday do.	7000
Exports to date do.	5796000
Stock at Ports 21-3-30	1924000
„ Interior Towns do.	1203000
„ Liverpool 21-3-30	1002000
Visible Supply 21-3-30	4783000
Quantity in Sight do.	13512000
„ out of „ 21-3-30	10516000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular.

SPOT HOUSES BUYING.

Bombay, March 26.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange ruled very steady with active buying by spot houses and short covering. However at the advance there was some profit-taking which resulted in a partial decline. The situation of old crop months is absolutely strong and shorts are covering freely as it is feared that there is likelihood of a shortage of tenderable cotton. Stocks of both raw and manufactured cottons are at a low figure in the mills over the world and with the approach of summer, demand for cotton textiles in the United States is likely to broaden. This is likely to stimulate good demand, necessarily resulting in considerably higher prices. However uncertainty about the prospective acreage under cotton and favourable weather which we are experiencing at present are likely to check the advance. Of course sharp declines are not unlikely but looking to the general situation we favour the bull side and prefer purchases on all declines.

The New York futures market yesterday opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points but scattered selling was responsible for a loss of 8 points from the opening level. As soon as the selling was over the market exhibited considerable strength under buying by spot houses and short covering. At noon prices were quoted 22 points above previous closing level. In the afternoon there was some profit-taking which resulted in a small setback and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 9 points for near months. Owing to favourable weather new crop months were neglected which closed at a decline of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 15.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 points for near months and unchanged for new crop positions. Spot cotton prices improved 7 points to 15.27c.

U. S. A. Port receipts were 7,000 bales and exports amounted to 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points and ruled firm throughout the day and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spopt cotton prices improved 1 point to 8.51d per lb and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 points with May 8.05 and July 8.07d.

Egyptian futures were firm on active demand and closed at a rise of 20 to 15 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices were raised by 25 points to 14.05d.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 15.71 (12.17 p.m.)
New York Lowest 15.44 (10-12 a.m.)

Hemelryk: "Reports from Texas indicate about ten per cent reduction acreage."

Reuter: "Market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on Spot House buying and later declined partially on realising."

"Trade demand improving barring reactions; looks higher."

"Sales of cloth by mills of the United States have been somewhat equal to current production in the aggregate during the past two weeks. Cloth buyers are expected to continue to buy freely if cotton remains at present level. Sales of yarn by mill of England have been somewhat above current production in the aggregate during the past week, but sales of yarn and cloth by mills of the Continent of Europe and of the Orient have been somewhat below current production in the aggregate."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 25.

May	15.60	plus 11
July	15.65	plus 07
October	15.40	—04
December	15.56	—03
January	15.61	—01
Middling spot	15.80	plus 10

NEW CONTPACT.

October	15.15	—06
December	15.29	—06
January	15.35	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	15.26	plus 07
July	15.31	—
Middling Spot	15.27	plus 07

New York 10.45 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

May	15.60
July	15.65
October	15.51
York 11.45 a. m.	
May	15.65
July	15.71
October	15.53

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	13.28	plus 23
May	13.28	plus 20
July	13.25	plus 18
November	13.20	plus 15
December	13.20	plus 18
January	13.27	plus 17
Sakells, F. O. F. Spot	14.05	plus 25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.85
Scinde, Fine	5.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.35
Bengal, Good	4.60
Bengal, Fine	4.85
Bengal Superfine	5.10
Oomra Good	5.15
Oomra Fully Good	5.45
Oomra Fine	5.75
Broach Fully Good	6.15
Broach Fine	6.40
Broach Superfine	6.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 25.

	Opening	Closing
March	8.17	8.20 plus 06
April		8.18 plus 06
May	8.16	8.19 plus 07
June		8.20 plus 08
July	8.17	8.21 plus 08
August		8.21 plus 09
September		8.21 plus 08
October	8.17	8.22 plus 08
November		8.24 plus 08
December		8.25 plus 07
January	8.21	8.26 plus 07
February		8.28 plus 07
March		8.32 plus 07
Middling Spot		8.51 plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool Mar. 25.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales
Sales on Speculation 150 Bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£18-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£117-1/2
National Bank	£45-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£93
Conversion Loan	£79-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 4 1/2 per cent	£48-1/2 X
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£56
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£66
Consols	£57-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£95

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 25.

Demand Bills 486.75

WHEAT LONDON MARKET
London, March 25.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes Mar/Apl. Sellers 37/6
Barletta Russo. per 63 1/2 lb. cargoes Mar/Apl. Sellers 37/3
Wheat, South (not clearly seen) Parcels, Afloat Buyers 29/3.
Wheeat Choice White, Karachi. Parcels, May/June Nominal 40.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 25

March close at s 7/6 1/4d up 2 3/8 d.
May close at s 7/7 3/8d up 1 3/4 d
July close at s 7/8 1/2d up 1 1/2 d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET
March per bushel dol 1.05—1
May per bushel dol 1.08 3/8—7/8
July per bushel dol 1.05-1/2—2 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

May 19.90 up 5
June 20.05 up 10

CABLE ADVICE

"Wheat steady despite free Canadian and River Plate offers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 25.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.38-3.4
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.12|12
T. T. London on Brussels 34.88
T. T. London on Madrid 38.37
T. T. London Milan 92.96
T. T. London on Berne 25.14
T. T. London on Paris 124.26
T. T. London on Prague 164 25

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton Apl/May Sellers £6:10:0
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton Mar/Apl. Sellers £15: 10: 0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Wontinent), ton Mar/Apl. Sellers £15:7:6

LINSEED.
London, March 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton Apl/May Sellers £18:10:0
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton May/Jun. Sellers £18:12:6
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton Mar/Apl. Sellers £17:10:0.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton Mar/Apl. Sellers £19:7:6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 25.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. May/Aug. Sellers 37/9.
Linseed, Oil. Naked London, cwt. Sept/Dec Sellers 37/9.

LONDONN METALS.
London March 25.

Copper Braziers.	£62-1/2
Yellow Metal	£67-1/2.
Spelter Hand Indian Brands	£16-3/4
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000 Bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000 Bales
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000 Bales

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

London Ready 19/8
London Forward 19/6
China Op. 1/11/3, Clo. 1/11/5.
America Cent 42/10
Ready 54/7
Chaitra 44/8, Low. 44/1, Clo. 44/12
Vaisakh 44/4, Low. 44/3, Clo. 44/10
Tejimandi.
Chaitra 1/2.
Vaisakh 1/15

GOLD.

Ready 21/13/
Chaitra 21/10/
Vaisakh 21/11/
N. City 21/14/
Naron Moti 21/14/

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/8 Highest Rs. 45/11 Lowest Rs. 45/4/6 Closing Rs. 45/5/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/5 Highest Rs. 45/12/6 Closing Rs. 45/3/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/4 p.c.
One Month 5 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Silver. Very quiet. India sold. Poor support.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 6 6
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	1 13 9
Turner & Newall tries Ord.	3 18 9
	1 9 0
Associated Electrical Industries	
Attock Oil	1 14 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 9
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 6 0
Suia Viscosa	0 11 0
Beira Railways	1 2 0
County of London Electric Supply Ordy.	2 8 1½
Marcom International Marine	2 5 0
Callendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ordy.	3 17 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 6 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 15 7½
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	61 0 0
International Railways of C. America Ord. dol.	30 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 0
British Burmah Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 7 6
British S. Africa (Chartered X. D.	1 18 6
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 9 9
African Asbestos Trust	0 3 1½

Market opened strong and closed firm.

	Tons.
Stock of rubber in London	68,404
Increase on week	1,519
Stock of rubber in Liverpool	21,187
Increase on week	338

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bombay, March 26
(Liable to Income-Tax)

3 1-2 per cent B P Notes Ready Rs. 69-13
3 1-2 per cent G P Notes Settlement Rs. 69-10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-12
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 77
4 1-2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 95
4 1-2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 87
5 per cent 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-4
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 98-2
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96-8
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-8
6 per cent Karachi P Trust Rs. 103-8

(Income-Tax Free)

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-14
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Sett Rs. 100-14
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 100
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-6
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-2
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 102
6 1-2 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 105-3
7 per cent 1931 Bonds Mysore Rs. 101-12

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, March 26

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 499 per ton
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 99 per ton.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 26th.
Belganland, Mourhouse, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 27th.
Sarvistan, Struth, Jeddah.
Stolzenfel, Frisins, Karachi.

LOADING.

Mar. 28th.
Steamer Jugoslaviya for Calais.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S.S. "Belgarland":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Belganland" arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with 400 American Tourists.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S.S. "Sarvistan":—The M. K. Kalili's steamer "Sarvistan" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 1061 pilgrims.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, March 26

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report:

Our Silver market registers this week a net advance of 9 annas since we wrote our last Review. Prices have remained steady throughout the week with slight reactions intervening in the middle. On Thursday prices suddenly advanced by about one rupee on heavy bazar short covering owing to an unexpected rise of 0 5/8d. in London Market. The sharp rise was caused by heavy short covering by India and China in that market. Prices at that higher level were not maintained and the market again declined on selling by Commission Houses and Option-dealers owing to disappointing American advices. The ready stock on hand remains about 3000 bars while the daily offtake has been reduced and stands at about 100 bars. It is reported in the market that Indian Government will give tenders of Silvers in the month of April and hence Shroffs and Commission Houses are hesitating for making fresh purchases. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 45-11 for the first settlement on the 21st instant and the lowest Rs. 43-14 on the 19th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-13. T T Sahnghai on London is 0 3/16 higher. The highest price was 1-11 1/2 on the 21st instant and the lowest 1-11 1/8 on the 19th instant.

The London price is 0 1/2 higher. The market was steady with India and China according their sales. America offered Silver at higher level. The New York price is 42 3/4 cents i.e. 0 7/8 cents higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 43 1/8 cents on the 22nd instant and the lowest 41 3/4 cents on the 18th instant.

The prices for Gold have declined this week owing to fresh arrivals. Yesterday's closing were Rs 21-14 for ready, Rs. 21-10-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-11-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at 4-4 11 1/2.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

—:o:—

A Baseless Rumour Contradicted

BOMBAY, March 26.

A rumour has been afloat in this city during the last two or three days that the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada has ceased to work. The Company would very much like to trace the source to enable them to prosecute the person or persons who are responsible for circulating such a baseless report.

From enquires made of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the General Manager of the Company for India, Burma, and Ceylon, the Free Press of India learns that there is absolutely no foundation for, nor any truth whatsoever in such report.—Free Press.

Madras Legislative Council.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 25

The Madras Legislative Council to-day passed the entire police budget without any cut. During the debate, Dr. Muthulakshmi, the Deputy President, pleaded for the employment of women police, replying to which the Home Member quoted the opinion of the Inspector-General who had investigated the proposal to the effect that it was impracticable and that Indian women might not take kindly to the arduous duties of the police.—A. P.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

COCHIN, March 24.

Mr. Jehangir Tata of Bombay and Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji Managing Director, Tata Oil Mills, arrived her last evening by a moth aeroplane. Leaving Bombay on March 23 at 6-30 a.m. they halted 'en route' near Belgaum and Cannanore. Mr. Tata was piloting the 'plane and it appears that weather conditions were ideal throughout. The object of their flight is to study possibilities of civil aviation.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1930.

"WITH SWORD WE SHALL RETAIN INDIA."

For Dumping Lancashire Goods.

"JIX" QUOTED IN ASSEMBLY.

Tariff Bill Opposed.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The discussion on the Tariff Bill continued to-day in a crowded House. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who was the first speaker spoke for full sixty minutes. He credited Dewan Chamanlal with consistency in his advocacy for Labour, but he said even he would realise that Labour could only thrive if the industry flourished. It was wrong to connect this Bill with protection only to Bombay Mills. If this protection would enable Bombay mills to escape loss, it would enable the mills of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Calcutta and Madras to give a small dividend.

Controverting the contention of Mr. B. Das that over capitalisation had contributed largely to the depression in Bombay Mills, Sir Purshottamdas said that there was no over-capitalisation. It might be under-capitalisation. Proceeding Sir Purshottamdas said that there was no Imperial Preference involved in the Bill. He read out extracts from the proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1902, in support of his contention, and said that there could be no Imperial Preference if adequate protection had not been given. It afforded protection to Lancashire industries simultaneously with Indian industries.

BROKEN PROMISES OF GOVT.

Turning to the Treasury Benches, Sir Purshottamdas asked the Government to find out the reason for such an opposition from certain members of this House. He reminded them of their broken promises and utterances of British statesmen like Johnson Hicks who had once said, "India was the outlet for our goods. We have conquered India with the sword and with the sword we shall retain her." Such persons were responsible for the mistrust, however high the motive might be of the Government on certain particular occasions.

Concluding, Sir Purshottamdas said that the moment was inopportune for the introduction of the Bill. It ought to have been done earlier. While part of India was crying for Independence, it was unfortunate that they were asked to afford protection to British goods.

MR. RANGA IYER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer opposed the Cotton Tariff Bill He said that the Commerce Member was a real villain of piece and not the millowners who were its victims. Every time that protecion was offered, the Commerce Member placed the country in the Horns of a dilema.

Continuing, Mr. Ranga Iyer twitted the Independent Party, at its leader, Mr. Jinnah admitting that there was Imperial Preference while its deputy leader, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, denied that there was Imperial preference. He also cited from the programme of the Rothmere Group in England to show that Imperial preference was the war plank of Tory programme, and said India could never agree to be a handmaid of British Imperialism.

Concluding, Mr. Ranga Iyer said while Capt. Wedgwood Benn was asserting that India had a tariff autonomy, the Commerce Member had given on the floor of the House, a lie direct to the Secretary of State and denied that India had tariff autonomy. It was good that the Secretary of State should be told by a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council that he was talking through his hat. What the Commerce Member said was that the Assembly must either accept the Bill or go without protection. That was no fiscal freedom.

Mr. Agnibotri also opposed the Bill.

When the Assembly met this morning lobby discussion related to Sir James Crerar's letter to the President asking for further extension of the Assembly session by a few days after the 28th, Government fears that at this rate of progress the Tariff Bill is not likely to be finished by the 28th and other business may require an additional three days.

Nationalist circles were still discussing whether members of their party should walk out on the occasion of the passage of the Tariff Bill and resign only when Gandhi was arrested; but no decision was arrived at. Pandit Malaviya's resignation along with five others is still probable.—A. P.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SPEECH.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas spoke for an hour explaining the view of the Indian Merchants Chamber. He first communicated to the House that he had received a denial from Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association, and other Japanese interests of the statement made by him regarding the reports current in Bombay, that Japanese Government propose to grant five per cent. bounty to the Japanese Mills and that Japanese ships were hurrying for Indian ports to dump the market before the Bill was passed. Sir Purshottamdas asked why Bombay had been made the bulls eye. Protection was for the entire mill industry and while Bombay would hardly be able to meet the losses, upcountry mills would be able to declare dividens.

QUOTING JIX.

He quoted from speech of Sir William Joyson Hicks saying "We conquered India by sword. We mean to keep it by sword. We conquered it not for the benefit of Indians but because it provides an outlet for British goods in general and Lancashire goods in particular (Opposition cheers).

(A voice that is why you want to protect Lancashire).

VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Continuing he said the villian of the piece was not the Indian millowner but the transitional constitution. "There is morbid humour for some and humiliation for others, in this discussion that when one party in the country is actively pleading for independence and boycott of foreign cloth we in the legislature are being asked to give protection to British Industry. What a moment, to choose for such a gesture to Great Britain by Government of Inda? If such a gesture is to benefit United Kingdom is it not likely that it may foment agitation for not only boycott of foreign goods but of British goods. (Applause). It is not a pleasure for us to vote against Nationalists in the Government lobby but we will vote for it under a feeling of humiliation that we are victims of circumstances created by the present constitution."

HAND-MAID OF TORIES.

Mr Ranga Iyer described the Commerce Member as the villian of the piece who by his proposals for protection of the textile industry had put the nation on the horns of a dilemma.

He said there was no fiscal autonomy in India and he charged the Indian Government with repudiating the statement of the Secreary of State in the matter. In conclusion he said if British goods were boycotted as a result of the passing of the bill the responsibility for the action would lay with those voting for the Bill.

Mr. Agnihotri said: "This bill is unique as it provides legalized protection for the purpose of protecting industries not only of India but of England." While anxious to protect industry fully he asked the millowners to wait rather than commit the House to this bill. He charged Government with deliberately avoiding the use of the term Imperial Preference and wanted protection to be effective and to operate in every field including finer counts so that the country could be adequately self-supporting and all wealth could remain in India. (Applause).

Mr. K C. Roy said that the House did not possess fiscal autonomy and he supported the Bill as a bargain to enable them to get political advantage.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Mr. Kelkar suggested that Lancashire interests perhaps influenced the Government of India. The Finance Member categorically denied and added that Government of India alone was responsible for the scheme.

Dewan Chamanlal asked Government to accept the verdict of the House.

Sir George Schuster said that the Government's proposals were framed after considering the needs of various interests and in the best interests of the country. This responsibility which rested on the Government's shoulders, could not be shifted to any other shoulders.

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVT.

President: Is the Government of India responsible to the British House of Commons or to this House? It cannot be irresponsible altogether; it must be responsible to some one. (Opposition Cheers).

The Government benches gave no reply.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah pleaded that this was not the stage for considering the preference issue. They should only consider whether protection was necessary and that principle, this House had entirely endorsed.—A. P.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

ECONOMIC SUBJECTS TO FORM SEPARATE SECTION.

Premier's Reply In Commons.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question Mr. MacDonald said that Government had consulted the Dominions whether there should be an Imperial Economic Conference separate from the Imperial Conference, and it was generally agreed that it would be more advantageous to organise discussions on the basis of a single conference as in 1926 though economic subjects should be lumped together as a separate section in the agenda.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S GENEROSITY.

—:o:—

To Aligarh University.

ALIGARH, Mar. 26.

It is understood that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given a munificent donation of Rs. 10,00,000 to the Aligarh Muslim University, and has enhanced the monthly grant of Rs. 3,000 to 5,000. A. P.

GOVT. PRINTING WORKERS' STRIKE.

—:o:—

Terms For Resumption Of Work.

RANGOON, March 26.

A deputation consisting of four members of the Legislative Council waited on the Superintendent, Government Printing Works yesterday and the following terms were arrived at regarding the strikers:—

All strikers can return to work unconditionally.

The two men under suspension are to sumbit their explanations which will be in the nature of an apology and they would be duly considered.

Men whose services have been dispensed with are to submit individual applications for reemployment.

Grievances if any shauld be submitted direct to the Superintendent in the proper manner, strikers to resume work to-day.—A. P.

EMPTY TREASURY, OF TAMIL NADU CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Bombay South Indians 'Asked To Replenish It

Sjt. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S APPEAL.

"Make Salt and fill the jails" was the gist of a speech delivered at Matunga by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari to a monster gathering of the Bombay South Indians on Tuesday night. The Nappoo Hall was overcrowded with men and women. Copies of a printed appeal in Tamil over the signature of Sjt. Rajagopalachari was distributed before the commencement of the meeting containing his exhortation to Bombay South Indians to answer the call of Mahatma Gandhi. The proceedings were in Tamil though for the sake of the few local people a part of his speech was translated into Marathi.

After referring to the previous history of the Non-Co-operation Movement, Sjt. Rajagopalachari asked the audience what they propose doing at this momentous occasion. The whole country has decided that the fight for freedom must be a non-violent one and in the non-violent war what Mahatmaji required were men and money men to offer civil disobedience and fill the jails and money for organising the campaign, open the Satyagraha camp in the various centries, maintain than until the fight is finished,. Able-bodied young men must offer themselves as volunteers and enrol themselves either at the local Congress office or if any of them should choose to offer civil disobedience in South India they could send their names to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee or the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee. As, however, it is not everyone who can or who is prepared to go to jail, those who remain in their posts have a serious duty towards the motherland which has embarked upon this final fight and that is, to render the utmost financial assistance.

EMPTY TREASURY OF TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In this connection he referred to the empty treasury of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee which has been handed over by the Swarajist friends to himself and men and women of his way of thinking. It was therefore, incumbent upon Bombay South Indians to help him with money to initiate the campaign in Madras. Once the campaign is started he was sure of the people's support. What Bombay South Indians should do was to give him the initial capital necessary and to obtain this. He appealed that every one who does not enrol himself as a volunteer should set apart for this purpose 10 per cent of his March salary 5 per cent of his April salary and thereafter 2 per cent every month until the fight is brought to a conclusion. This was the least that the noncombatants could do and if at this time of India's fight for freedom they were to remain idle and leave the combatants to live or die, they would be condemned as traitors by posterity. The meeting terminated after Mr. Subbiah, Mr. Rajagopalachari's Secretary, sang some thrilling national songs.

"A CONSPIRACY."

—:o:—

"Bullet Affair Engineered By Police."

BHAGAT SINGH'S STATEMENT.

LAHORE, March 26.

A sensation occurred to-day when as usual police searched the lunch brought for the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case and, it is alleged, one bullet (320-bore) was picked up from the 'chutney' bottle. Kranti Kumar, a member of the Defence Committee, who carried the lunch, was immediately arrested and the persons of the accused inside the Court-room were searched. The Magistrate adjourned the Court.

It is understood that Kranti Kumar will be proceeded against under Section 20 of the Arms Act. —A. P.

After the search of the accused, Bhagat Singh and B. K. Sinha issued a statement. Bhagat Singh in the course of the statement said they were told that the police detained a member of the Defence Committee who brought them lunch on the allegation the police found a bullet in the sauce forming part of the lunch. From the very beginning, Bhagat Singh said, they suspected foul play by the police. A bullet alone could not kill any person and the allegation that revolver was smuggled was absurd. If a man wanted to smuggle a revolver, he would smuggle it loaded rather than empty. Besides, the lunch of the accused was always searched. Bhagat Singh feared the police might some day in their absence place a revolver in their cells. Concluding, he said the whole thing was engineered by the police to overawe those who take interest in their defence.

Bejoy Kumar Singha associated himself with Bhagat Singh's remarks and said the whole affair was a regular conspiracy to hamper the defence and to terrorise the public leaders and those who take interest in the Defence. The police, he continued, in conspiracy with the executive left no stone unturned to place obstacles in the way of the Defence.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

COBBLER BEATS PLEADER

—:o:—

Assam Council Contest.

SYLHET, March 25.

Chiratan Muchi, a cobbler by caste, has been returned to the Assam Legislative Council defeating Mr. Iresh Lal Shome, a local pleader, by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN TAMIL NADU.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS.

To The South Indian Brothers and Sisters in Bombay.

Dear Friends,

I have explained to you at last night's meeting in Matunga the situation regarding the campaign. I hope you have realised the urgency and importance of the occasion. The Provincial Congress Committee of the Tamil Nadu will meet at Trichinopoly on the 3rd of April. I have invited all persons interested in the campaign to attend the meeting. I wish to give them a cheerful message from you. I want you to incite them, men as well as women, to courage and sacrifice. Nothing can do this more ecectively than an offer of men and money from your camp in Bombay. Let your brethren in the South see how anxious you are that they should play a brave part and take their due share in the present campaign and let them see how ready you are to support them. I hope your leaders will be enabled to send a substantial contribution to be announced at the Provincial Congress Committee meeting on the 3rd of April at Trichinopoly.

South Indian volunteers should offer themselves for the campaign in Bombay in the first instance unless there is some inconvenience in doing so. If however people wish to go to their own part of the country, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so.

Bombay, March 26. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

WILL GANDHIJI BE ARRESTED?

AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

Will they arrest him at all? This question is uppermost in the minds of many who have been closely watching the onward march of the Satyagrahi "army", led by Mahatma Gandhi. Right from the eve of the great march there have been persistent rumours about Mahatmaji's arrest. Very few believed that he would be allowed to leave the Ashram on March 12 as the General of the Swaraj Army. Thousands of people of Ahmedabad and not a few visitors to that city from all parts of India had not a wink of sleep throughout the night as loud whispers about Gandhiji's arrest had kept on reverberating in the atmosphere. The summoning of military from Poona and a special saloon kept ready at the Ahmedabad station gave considerable support to the anxious belief commonly held. Hundreds of people were lying down in the open street outside the Ashram anxiously awaiting the arrival of the police van to arrest their beloved Bapuji The night passed by and the squadron of the army had a comfortable sleep. Gandhiji as usual awoke in the morning at three to find that he was still free to lead his army on to freedom. The historic march proceeded amidst scenes and demonstrations at once unique and unparalleled in the history of the political agitation in India. The rumour about the arrest went on thickening as the famous Kaira District came in sight. This district has been for a number of years a stronghold of political agitation. It has had its due share of repression as well. It was regarded almost a certainty that Gandhiji would be arrested no sooner he entered this district. Navagam was the first camp in the district and it was expected that this village would make a beginning of the history of India's freedom. There was a stream of motor cars flowing into this village the whole night bringing crowds of men whose hearts were heavy with anxiety. Even here nothing happened and the march of the Swaraj army proceeded into the heart of the Kaira District. Then came Nadiad and after that Anand and the historic march went on gathering momentum. In the dead of night the army was still marched off but nothing could hinder the progress of the march.

DEFIES THE MAGISTRATE.

As I have said in my previous communication, from Nappa, a village mid-way between Anand and Borsad, Gandhiji at once changed the tone of his speeches. There was the order in force of the Borsad Magistrate prohibiting what are family styled "harangues" within the confines of village Ras where for defying the same order Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Gandhiji treated this order with scant respect and delivered a defiant speech at Ras which the Magistrate, in ordinary circumstances, would have regarded as the rankest harangue.

It is pretty certain that the Government—not the local or the central but that shrewd Labour Government at the top—have properly counted the cost of the game. They know it as nobody else does that it is not a joke to lay their hands on that little old man who is making history not only for India but for the world. Gandhiji is now an international force and even a powerful Government like that of England have to think hundred times before they give anything like a definite sanction for the arrest of this man. It might also be a question as to who should face the odium. Out of his life-long penance Gandhiji has evolved a most formidable force. The whole of Gujarat has been electrified with a new spirit that knows no defeat. One has only to pay a visit to the camp of Gandhiji's army to be convinced of the most magnificent results which his hurricane propaganda has produced in the villages of Gujarat. In Gujarat civil disobedience is already in practice at the present moment. The resignations of Patels and Matadars that are now pouring in hundreds have very nearly paralysed the village administration.

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

The spirit of sacrifice has completely got hold of the heart of Gujarat. Old men and women in Gujarat can think of no better death than dying on the battlefield in the company of their beloved Bapuji. Gujarat is now solemnly pledged to fight to the end and die in that fight if need be. The villagers of Gujarat do not understand the difference between Dominion Status and Independence; surely they can never understand how to distinguish socialism from communism, they have not the good fortune of being acquainted with 'The Times of India" or "The Daily Mail"; I doubt if many of them know in what part of the world Soviet Russia is situated. But to compensate for this ignorance of newspaper politics, they have taken to their hearts a few simple and plain truths about life. "Long Live Revolution", "Down with Imperialism" and such other slogans are yet unknown to these simple, unsophisticated villagers. Their favourite slogans are "Long Live Gandhiji" and "The tillers of land are its owners". Gujarat has evolved a dynamic force in this great campaign. Whether Government arrest Gandhiji or not it is their discretion. But they should not shut their eyes in their own interests to the fact that Gujarat is out to make a new history for India. Gandhiji has already become extremely difficult out of gaol. Who knows if he will be utterly impossible in the gaol?

DUTCH AIR LINE.

—:o:—

Alleged British Impedance Explained.

LONDON, March 25.

"Misunderstandings" over the alleged British impedance to the Dutch air line to the Dutch Indies were dealt with by Mr. Montague in the Commons to-day. Replying on the debate on Air Estimates he declared that the objection was made by the Government of India as well as by the British Government to the premature use of aerodromes in India which were not yet ready for traffic, and this applied as much to the British use of them as to the Dutch.—Reuter.

FAINT RAY OF HOPE.

—:o:—

Naval Conference Prospect.

LONDON, March 26.

Sudden re-emergence of political aspect of the Naval Conference indicates the completeness of failure to overcome the Franco-Italian deadlock by other means. Although the new turn produces a faint ray of hope for Five-Power Agreement, there are no traces of exaggerated optimism in well-informed quarters. The concluding passage of last night's American statement about French demand for security clearly leaves the way open for renewed discussion and it is significant in this connection that M. Briand is returning to the scene. He is due in London to-night.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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